

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

RECEIVED
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Publications Branch.

EAST AND WEST

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE EAST ARE WATCHING THE HARVESTING OF THE WESTERN CROP ALMOST AS ANXIOUSLY AS THE PEOPLE OF THE PRAIRIES THEMSELVES. A LARGE YIELD, SAFELY HARVESTED BY THE WESTERN FARMER, WILL MEAN INCREASED PROSPERITY FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRES OF THE EAST, WHENCE HE OBTAINS HIS SUPPLIES. THE PROSPERITY OF THE EAST, INDEED, DEPENDS LARGELY UPON THE PROSPERITY OF THE WEST. THEN WHY SHOULD THE PEOPLE OF THE EAST DESIRE TO SEE THE WESTERN FARMER BURDENED WITH EXCESSIVE FREIGHT RATES, PLUNDERED BY A HIGH TARIFF, CHARGED EXORBITANT INTEREST AND FORBIDDEN TO SELL HIS CROPS WHERE HE CAN OBTAIN THE BEST PRICES? TO FREE THE PRODUCER FROM UNNECESSARY BURDENS WOULD BE AN ADVANTAGE TO ALL CANADA.

AUGUST 27, 1913

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**A RARE OFFER
TO NEW READERS****STRAIGHT TALKS--No. 6**

There is nothing that would make the world more peaceful and honest than honest laws made by honest men. There is nothing that will make the world more sinful than selfish, one-sided laws made by greedy, selfish men.

It was never intended that some few "influential citizens" should corner all the money, all the food, charge exorbitant freight rates and place a high tariff on everything that a man needs and make 999 men slave and struggle for a living in order that a favored or privileged few may remain "so influential."

Yet this is exactly what is happening right here in Canada. Yes, the Canadian people, and particularly the farmers of the West, are in the grip of the Triple Alliance. The banking interests have risen to a position of enormous wealth and power through the favors of Parliament. The railways have been built almost entirely with money taken from the public treasury. The manufacturers of Canada have been enriched through placing Tax bars around everything that the farmer needs. This is indeed a reign of exploitation.

For the past five years, The Guide, as an independent, fearless paper, has fought the

1914	JANUARY						1914
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	
				1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

The Guide from
now till Jan. 1, 1914

25^c

battles of the farmers. It has repeatedly shown the men on the land how they are being plundered. The Guide has exceptional news gathering facilities at its command. It collects the facts and publishes them.

Help us to put an end to this reign of exploitation by widening the influence of The Guide. Publicity is the only cure. Get all your friends to take advantage of our special low rate. Mail subscriptions today.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed find Twenty-five Cents or which please
send The Guide from this date until January 1, 1914

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES ON CREAM Points Up To 400 Miles Now Included

Below is a copy of an order received by the shippers' section of the Winnipeg board of trade Saturday from the board of railway commissioners, as the result of an application filed by it on April 9 last.

Winnipeg dealers found it impossible to obtain sufficient cream in the close vicinity of Winnipeg, and when they endeavored to extend the district from which they desired to purchase cream from the farmers, they were confronted with an exorbitant express rate; the express companies refusing to apply the cream rate schedule ordered by the railway commission for distances up to 300 miles to points outside that radius.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1913.
D'Arcy Scott, assistant chief commissioner; S. J. McLean, commissioner;

In the matter of the application of the shippers' section of the Winnipeg board of trade for an order extending the application of the cream rates approved by order of the board, No. 17384, dated September 4, 1912, to permit of shipment of cream from Hubbard, Ituna, Kelliher, Punichy, Quinton and Raymore stations, in Saskatchewan, to Winnipeg, on the same scale as approved under the said order; and the notice calling upon the express companies to show cause why, in view of the board's judgment of October 27, 1911, the mileage covered should not be increased to 400 miles.

Upon reading the submissions filed in support of the application and on behalf of the Express Tariff association, and the report of the chief traffic officer of the board, and its appearing that the extension of the mileage to 400 miles will remove the discrimination complained of as between Ituna and Goodeve—

It is ordered that the said order, No. 17384, dated September 4, 1912, be amended to provide charges for cream up to 400 miles, as follows:

350 miles—Five gallon cans, each 71 cents; eight gallon cans, each 91 cents; ten gallon cans, each 96 cents.

400 miles—Five gallon cans, each 79 cents; eight gallon cans, each \$1.01; ten gallon cans, \$1.06.

The amended tariff to become effective not later than September 18, 1913.

(Sgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Assistant Chief Commissioner.

Distinct Advantage

In the past it has been necessary for Winnipeg dealers to go outside of the country for their supplies at certain seasons of the year and vast quantities of butter have been imported from Eastern Canada. With reasonable rates from the added territory provided by the railway commission's present order, larger supplies can be obtained in Western Canada, which will be a distinct advantage to Western farmers.

QUEER ENGLISH NAMES

Among the names in the North Hackney voters' lists are the following; Frances Narroway Heaven, William Paradise, Alfred Smaggersgales, Thomas Benjamin Bumpus, Thomas Stickalorum, William Joseph Napier Napper, Paris Needle-stitcher and Fitzherbert Albert Bugby Lord.—London Globe.

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation for man; its publication a duty. There is nothing to fear, for religion or for society, in this pursuit, if it is sincere; and if it is not, it is then no longer the truth; it is mischievous falsehood.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume VI. August 27th, 1913 Number 35

The Party System

By J. Botham Champness, Hamiota, Man.

Before you read this turn to the parable of the "Sick Man," given on the front cover of a recent Guide, and ask yourself if that does not fit the situation in Canada today.

THE SICK MAN

By F. W. Thomas

(Reproduced from the British weekly, "John Bull")

A certain poor man lay sick unto death and at last his relatives called unto him a wise man with a lot of letters after his name. And the Wise Man said "Um" and sent along a bottle of pale green liquid and a nauseous powder.

But the Sick Man grew worse. So the relatives called in yet another wise man with yet more letters after his name. And the second wise man said "Ah!" and went home for a knife and fork and chopper.

But it came to pass that the two wise men met at the bedside. Said the first, "He has the Lallapaloosa Euphangytis. I shall inject Ju-ju and give him a Hektolitre of Brass Tacks."

Said the second, "Tommy Rot! He has broken his neck. I shall amputate his left foot and sole and heel his Vermiform Appendix." Said the first, "You shall not!"

Said the second, "Go to blazes!" They argued and argued. But the patient got worse. They pulled noses. Still the patient got worse.

They fought at the bedside. Worse and worse became the patient. They struggled on the bed.

The relatives remonstrated. "While you argue, the sick man perishes." The wise men paused. "It is a matter of Principle," said they. And they went on scrapping. So the patient died, and nobody slew the Doctors!

Now the patient is the working people of England and the doctors are the Tory party and the Liberal party.

Moral.—What are you going to do about it?

The idea of two doctors fighting over a dying man because of a matter of principle, forsooth!

Neither of the doctors would accomplish any good if left alone. A Hektolitre of Brass Tacks will not aid any man's digestion, neither will the amputation of the left foot and the repairing of the Vermiform Appendix cure a broken neck.

Now then, you farmers who voted Conservative at the general election, tell me this:—"What has the Conservative government done to benefit you?"

And you farmers who voted Liberal, tell me this:—"How have the Liberals represented you?"

The government gives \$15,000,000 to Mackenzie and Mann and the opposition make no bones about it. There is no stipulation as to what uses the money should be put to, the government has no voice in the control of the railway. But when it comes to giving \$1,000,000 for the development of agriculture it is a different matter. There are so many restrictions, stipulations and regulations that it will cost approximately one half to administer the other half. This is a fair sample of our Canadian politics. What of the Bank Act amendments that were turned down? Any legislation that may possibly be for the good of the common people is either turned down or so hedged around with restrictions that it becomes almost valueless.

The two parties are desirous of contributing in some way to the Imperial navy. You Western farmers, judging from the resolutions passed at Brandon and Calgary, are opposed to this. Both

parties keep up the high tariff wall, despite pre-election promises. The Western farmers are in favor of free trade, or at any rate a sweeping reduction in the tariff.

The banks, railways and manufacturers get what they want from both political parties. Why? Because they contribute the cash. The big interests are the wheat, the farmers and common people are merely the straw, useful because they hold the wheat up.

How many members are there in the Dominion Parliament who really represent their electorate, who really consider the common good? You can count them on your fingers. Of course occasionally a member rises and "goes on record" as being opposed to the thing his party is doing, but it is a bark and not a bite, for they will never vote against their party. Either their convictions are not strong enough or pressure is put on them to prevent them showing their independence of party and their loyalty to their own convictions. Take the new solicitor-general as an example. Did he not "go on record?" Verily, but he did not vote against his party and he is now given a job which will keep him away from temptation for he will be exercising important functions in connection with the department of justice.

Now let us look into this party system. Admitting that men who hold opinions in common are mutually attracted, we must remember that insofar as every party professes as its aim and ambition the public good, the public good cannot in itself constitute a party. A party is formed by the special views it has of the machinery by which that public good can be effected. The root of the evils lies in the fact that we exalt the mere machinery above the public good. Like the two doctors, their way is the way, they forget the sick man in their zeal to prove that their prescription is correct.

The party system does not aim purely at the public welfare, but chiefly seeks to secure possession of office and the fruits thereof for a particular set of men. Party politicians are like trustees who are continually arguing and squabbling as to how the trust shall be administered and thereby injure the trust itself. They forget what should be a solemn sense of responsibility to the people, whose servants they are, and put in its place the official supremacy of their particular party.

Now mark this—The man who can be independent of party in forming, and acting upon his own political judgment, is not indifferent or apathetic in regard to social and political problems. With his clear vision he can see the removable social inequalities which exist, and being unfettered by party shackles he becomes more competent to devise and apply the remedies demanded by these defects. A real representative of the people should not be afraid to vote against the government if his conscience demands it, but should be honest to his convictions and conceptions of public duty, and not merely a tool or a cog in the wheel of the party machine. Where are such men in Canada? We lose through the entry into Parliament of incompetent men, who are content to be simply echoes, mere subservient supporters, whom every government and every party loves and favors. We forfeit the definite advantage of the presence of men in Parliament, who, while willing to enter, are chary of having their individual freedom and conscience narrowed down by the bonds of party.

I can imagine no more imperative or urgent national duty to which we should lend our united energies than the duty of attempting to remove the baneful

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

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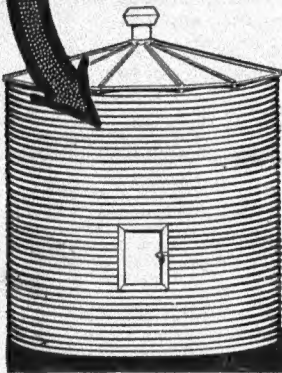
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spirit of party and thus secure an independent, manly and loyal devotion to public duty alone in the representatives we elect.

It is useless to vote independent of party if the man for whom we vote is not independent of party. The Western people are awakening to the fact that another "party" is needed—a farmers' party, not partizan in its operations, but representative of the farmers. Along

certain broad lines the farmers hold opinion in common. Let them unite and send men to Ottawa who are of the same opinion. There are men in the Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers who are capable of representing the farmers.

God speed the day!

The responsibility of tolerance lies with those who have the wider vision.

EUROPEAN FARMERS CONSERVE RESOURCES

The following informing interview was given by J. H. Haslam, Chairman of the Saskatchewan Commission to Investigate Agricultural Credits and European Wheat Markets, after his tour through Europe with his fellow members of the Saskatchewan and American commissions:

My journey through Europe has been a surprise and a delight to me, and has been instructive beyond all my expectations.

I have seen on the plains of Lombardy agriculture carried on in a way unequalled in any other part of the world. There four successive crops are garnered annually, and eight crops of grass are cut from the same land every year. There lands which have been cultivated from an earlier date than history records are more fertile now than ever.

European Conservation

The conservation of the natural resources of the country we have visited is brought to a pitch that an American or Canadian would have thought impossible had he not seen it.

We have seen the splendid agriculture of Hungary, where grain of a higher quality is grown than in any other part of the world and converted into flour in the mills of Budapest of a greater excellency than anywhere else.

The agricultural and industrial development of Germany is something that we were in a measure prepared to see. We scarcely expected to find a country no larger than Minnesota and North Dakota, and with a soil altogether inferior, supporting a population of 65,000,000 people and producing 90 per cent. of the food necessary to feed them. We were likewise told that the Germans could produce by their scientific methods of agriculture from their reluctant and sandy soil enough food for 100,000,000 people.

America's Opportunity

We have seen good crops grown by the use of commercial fertilizers on what looked like pure sand. The industry of Germany, which has been developed from very small beginnings in a little more than a generation, is only an indication and prophecy to us of what our America can produce and become with its infinitely greater natural resources when the true measure of our opportunities are utilized.

There is scarcely a natural condition found in America which we think incapable of development which either

in Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Germany, Belgium, Holland or France has not been overcome. All of these countries, together with England, have not a very large fraction of the agricultural possibilities, and in all have a population about four times greater, and a strong, healthy population at that.

Few Machine Aids

We have seen much done less well than in the United States and Canada. In Europe they do not utilize labor-saving implements to the same extent, and in agriculture there seems to be a tremendous waste of human energy. The horses, cattle, sheep and pigs have, as a rule, not been brought to such a high general development.

We are happily free from the burdens of anticipated war, but we have not developed the parcels post system as continental Europe has done, and we must adopt their system of transportation on rivers and canals, if we are properly to utilize what unquestionably is the best system of natural inland waterways in the world.

We must also adopt means of utilizing the low grade natural products we have, and manufacture them in the locality in which they exist and thereby save transportation.

America has made marvellous strides in subduing nature in its short life as a nation, but in economics it is woefully behind, as are all Anglo-Saxon countries.

Distribution Cost In U.S.

The cost of distribution of goods in America is an economic crime, and the lack of organization among farmers is yearly driving the best blood of the nation from agriculture and rural life to that of industry and the unhealthy and artificial life in urban communities.

Each member of this commission has a great opportunity and a great responsibility. The greatest duty is to teach the rural dweller, as is done in Europe in his home land, properly to utilize and develop his savings and credit, so as to make available for himself the immense potentialities that lie at his hand, and to divorce himself from the innumerable middlemen, who are crushing him and bleeding him white, and by co-operation and business methods conserve to himself to the greatest possible extent the reward of his toil.

NOT A BIT AFRAID

Prospective Employer—"Not afraid of early hours, I suppose?"

Employee—"You can't close too early for me, mister."



THEIR ONLY CHILD

They Haven't the Heart to Refuse Him

[With apologies to McManus.]

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 27th, 1913

BETTER SEED OATS NEEDED

Reports from Eastern Canada indicate that the reputation of Western Canada oats is suffering seriously on account of large quantities of low grade oats being sold for seed to Eastern farmers. The poor seed, of course, would not germinate well and the result has been bad oat crops in many places in Ontario. The difficulty, as near as we can learn, is that Eastern dealers purchased low grade oats from the terminal elevators and disposed of it for seed purposes to the extent of nearly a million bushels. This is a very serious matter to the Western farmers as well as to the Eastern farmers and the situation should be remedied if possible. In the past there have been many complaints as to the quality of the seed oats distributed throughout the West by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, due, probably, to the fact that elevator men having a pull with the government sold them a large stock of oats of doubtful quality, and the farmers suffered in consequence. There is no need for these poor seed oats to be sent to Eastern Canada, nor to be peddled through the West by the governments, because there is an abundance of high class seed oats produced in this country every year. It is estimated that at least one car out of every five that grades either Extra No. 1 C.W., No. 1 C.W. or No. 2 C.W., would be quite suitable for seed purposes. But the Canada Grain Act compels these cars of good seed to be dumped into the same bins with other cars that are contaminated with weed seeds and so spoils them all for seed. It has been proposed that this difficulty might be eliminated to the decided benefit of all the farmers in Canada by providing for a new grade of oats, which would include all the cars suitable for seed in the three grades mentioned and they could be binned together in the terminals and known as "Canadian Western Seed Oats" or some other distinctive name. The millers state that they would be prepared to pay a substantial premium for all oats of such a grade and this would be a decided inducement to farmers to secure good seed and keep their farms clean. Such oats for seed purposes would, of course, have to be shipped over the loading platform to be sure of absolute freedom from weed seeds, special bins would have to be provided in the terminal elevators, to be used for no other purpose, or possibly a special seed elevator might be required to insure freedom from contamination. This subject is one which we believe should have the careful consideration of farmers all over the West. Undoubtedly a better source of seed oat supply is required and if this is not the solution of the problem then a consideration of it may lead to the solution.

A MANUFACTURERS' DODGE

The protected interests, in their effort to stem the rising tide of free trade sentiment in Western Canada, are adopting tactics that are many and varied. For some time they have been supporting at least two so-called farm magazines, which pretend to be devoted to the interests of the farmer, but whose real purpose is to endeavor to so blind the farmers of this country that they will submit to a system which keeps them struggling in order that the beneficiaries of Special Privilege may wax fat at their expense. Those magazines are being sent free of charge and post-paid to a great many farmers, but since their character and purpose are fairly well known they are to a great extent futile. Recently, however, the manufacturers have put into operation a scheme through which mislead-

ing articles, specially written to bolster up the Protectionist theory, are being inserted in the country weeklies that cover the Prairie Provinces and furnish a record of local events, small and great. This matter is not being sent to the country paper openly by those who desire its publication. It is sent to them carefully sandwiched between items of real news interest and in the form of stereotype, so that, instead of going to the trouble and expense of setting up type the country printer, when he has a vacant column or two in his paper has only to saw off a piece of metal of the required length to get whatever he needs to fill out his space. In the rush of going to press and with his multitudinous duties and lack of help the country editor seldom has time to read the "boiler plate" as it is called with which he fills out his "formes," and the result is that many papers, whose editors both realize and denounce the iniquities of the tariff, are unknowingly publishing misleading and inaccurate articles containing all the false arguments and special pleading which one expects to find in newspapers controlled by the Big Interests. When you read in your local paper of some manufacturing concern that is said to be conferring a great boon upon the community, with a few lines attached declaring that the industry could not exist without the aid of the Protective Tariff, just remember that the article has been written by an employee of the manufacturers, who are endeavoring to secure an increase in the tariff, not merely in order that the industry may live, but that they may raise prices and increase profits which, in many cases, are already exorbitant.

THE GUIDE IS INDEPENDENT

Occasionally we hear that some of our Western politicians are inclined to question the statements made in The Guide as to the action of the two political parties in disregarding the interests of the people. The politicians explain to those of their own particular school of thought that The Guide is publishing a false statement and they proceed to give their own version of the story. We wish to point out that The Guide is prepared to stand by its own statements and does not publish anything but the truth which can be proved from records. We know that both Grit and Tory politicians are endeavoring to deny statements that are published in The Guide. Our pages are open for any politician to defend himself if he has been misrepresented. We trust that none of our readers will be led astray by any plausible stories told them by a party politician who does not agree with The Guide. Just tell such politicians to put their case in the form of a letter and send it in to The Guide, and if we have made a mistake we will be glad to correct it, but if we have not made a mistake we will endeavor to set Mr. Politician right. There is an ever increasing effort being made by both political parties to prove that The Guide is either a Grit paper or a Tory paper, as happens to suit their particular purpose. Now we think that any man who can read English and possesses ordinary common sense can judge that The Guide is about as near independent of both political parties as it is possible to be, and when you find a man endeavoring to prove The Guide is a Grit organ, a little examination will generally show that he is a hide-bound Tory of the kind that would stand on his head if his party leader told him to do so. On the other hand, when you find a man trying to prove that The Guide is a Tory organ, you will find that he is a Grit of the rubber-stamp variety who never has an idea upon

a public question until he sees it in his own party organ or is told it by his political leader. The Guide intends to tell the truth about both political parties, and if it happens to hit heavy in certain quarters, then it is not our fault. The Grit and Tory parties, with their hip-pocket newspaper organs, have buncoed the people of this country long enough and we believe that it is time that the truth should be told and we shall endeavor to tell that truth to the best of our ability.

PROTECTIONIST CAMP ALARMED

It is quite evident that the Protectionist forces of Canada are becoming alarmed at the widespread demand for freedom of trade. On every hand a keen observer may note some new evidence of the Protectionist campaign to stay the tide of Free Trade sentiment. Never before in the history of Canada has the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the other interests that fatten on the labor of the public through the aid of the protective tariff been so completely wrought up as at present.

The Canadian Countryman, financed by Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A. Lash, and no doubt other Protectionist interests, is being given away all over Canada and every effort made to get it inside farm homes in the hope that it may blind the reader to his own interests and make him an easier prey to Protectionist designs.

In Western Canada the manufacturers have their organ in the paper which masquerades under the name of "Country Life in Canada" and this paper, supported by the manufacturers, is endeavoring to hoodwink the grain growers on the tariff question, and we have reason to believe is being donated free to those farmers who will allow it to come inside of their houses.

In addition to these special organs of the Protectionist interests, there are, of course, the usual number of political party organs that are thumping away on the tariff question in obedience to orders. Insidious efforts are also being made to have Protectionist articles inserted in the country newspapers throughout the West. Appearances indicate that those manufacturers who live on the tariff rather than on the individual merit of their business, are spending money like water in secret and underhand attempts to confuse the public mind on the tariff question. The Protectionist interests have never dared in the past to work in the open. They have been creatures of darkness and have done their best work under cover. They have always been able to dicker with both of the political parties and have tariff laws framed to suit them. This method was, of course, quite satisfactory so long as the people of Canada were blind and subservient followers of the two political parties. But the revolt in the West is against both parties and is spreading like wildfire among the common people. It has already got beyond the control of the politicians and it is this fact that strikes terror into the forces of Protectionism.

The Protectionists will never come into the open until they are forced to do so because they know that with the case for Free Trade and Protectionism fairly stated the public opinion will most certainly swing against the Protective iniquity.

A German newspaper (the Koelnische Zeitung) recently published the following among its classified advertisements:

"Three thousand artificial legs and arms are required immediately by the government of a nation at present at war. Estimates considered only from responsible firms. Address Dr. Richard Mauch, Cologne, Germany."

Oh, the glories of war!

SECRECY IS DANGEROUS

A careful consideration of the means by which the railway, banking and manufacturing magnates have acquired their position of almost supreme power in public affairs, shows it to be due largely to the secret and hole-in-the-corner methods adopted by the leading spirits of our two political parties.

Our Governments are really the business management of the public affairs of our country. Our Prime Ministers and Cabinet Ministers have taken solemn oaths to perform their duty honorably and impartially, yet we know beyond the slightest possibility of doubt that every Government we have had at Ottawa for the last 30 years has been bargaining in secret with some of the special interests of Canada in order to fill the pockets of a privileged few with the wealth created by the common people. In fact this method of procedure has become so common that instead of it being looked upon as iniquitous, in political circles it is now regarded as a part of the game and quite legitimate.

To the ordinary mind it is difficult to understand why the public business of Canada, which vitally affects every taxpayer, should not be conducted in public. What excuse is there for Cabinet Ministers to be holding hole-in-the-corner meetings with railway magnates, tariff barons and bankers and frame secret deals to the injury of the public? Why should not the public know all about their own business? We know from bitter experience our political bosses of both parties in Ottawa are not trustworthy where the interests of the public are concerned and the only safe course to follow is to have our public business transacted in the open light of day.

Publicity should also be given to the campaign funds and methods of both political parties. Here is another instance of where both parties have conspired to keep the public in the dark. If the people of Canada knew where the money comes from to finance elections and of the dirty tactics employed by the political parties it would soon be brought to an end, but both parties leave the questions severely alone and depend upon the successful manipulations of their own party managers to gain party advantage by such means. Our election act is, of course, practically unworkable, no doubt for the reason that it was intended to be so. Rarely, if ever, does an election case go to trial, although, after every election the organs of both parties raise a tremendous row over the alleged crookedness of their opponents. After there has been considerable noise, however, and sufficient dust has been thrown in the eyes of the public, a saw-off is quietly arranged and each party proceeds to fool the public again. The only hope of safety lies in having the limelight of publicity thrown upon the conduct of our public business, and that publicity will never come until the people themselves rise in their might and demand it. Neither political party will ever make a move towards publicity so long as they think they can profit by the present game of manipulation and hole-in-the-corner system of managing our public business for the benefit of the privileged few. It seems a strong statement to make, but we believe that our Canadian political system is better calculated to breed corruption, and does breed corruption and violates the rights of the common people, to a greater extent than in any other English-speaking nation. If any person can show us to the contrary we will be glad to give their opinion publicity.

The Prairie Provinces will some day be one of the most prosperous agricultural portions of the earth. This condition, however, will only prevail when the farmers of today have risen in their might and shaken off the various parasites that are sucking the lifeblood out of the people.

THE NEW STOCKYARDS

The opening of the new Union Stockyards in Winnipeg last week was hailed with approval by the stockmen of Western Canada, and the facilities provided for the handling of stock now equal those of other Eastern and Southern stockmarkets.

The exceedingly high charges which the new stockyards management have decided to levy upon the shippers will militate very seriously against the success of the stockyards and it is most unfortunate that such action should have been taken. After providing splendid stockyards, which will undoubtedly stimulate the live stock industry, it was a short-sighted policy to handicap them by exorbitant charges on feeding and handling stock. Such action, however, we are sorry to say, is quite in keeping with the action of the railway companies in this country, whose motto is "all the traffic will bear." However, organization and education will remedy the evil and if the stock-shippers will take hold of the matter in a vigorous manner and place it before the Government and railway authorities properly, relief must come.

It is to be hoped that the new public abattoir will not be long delayed, as it will afford even greater relief than the new stockyards. Without the public abattoir the present big abattoir companies will have the same monopolistic influence upon the market as they have had in the past. The authorities of the City of Winnipeg should take some action in the matter, as the spread between the price now received by the live stock raiser and the consumer in Winnipeg is altogether too wide. A public abattoir would help to reduce this spread.

It is doubtful, however, if adequate relief will be secured until the organized farmers themselves take hold of the matter and provide their own co-operative meat markets in Winnipeg and other Western cities and exercise the same salutary influence over stockmarkets that they now exercise over the grain markets.

A FAR-SIGHTED OBSERVER

Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State and Minister of Mines in the Dominion Government, passed through Winnipeg recently with a party of visitors who were attending the geological congress. Interviewed by The Telegram, Mr. Coderre said:

"I am delighted to hear that the crop prospects are so good in Western Canada. We, in the East, to a great extent, depend on the prosperity of the West, and I am pleased that I shall be in a position to take home a good report of what I have seen here."

Mr. Coderre, it may be observed, made up his mind to take home a good report on the Western crop as soon as he reached Winnipeg from the East. Some crop experts make their estimates from a seat in the observation car as their train crosses the prairies, but Mr. Coderre was able to judge the crop of the whole West from the vantage point of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg. A far-sighted man, indeed, and a useful member of the cabinet, we doubt not. This, however, is merely by the way. The important point in Mr. Coderre's statement is the acknowledgment that the East, to a great extent depends on the prosperity of the West. This is undoubtedly true, and we welcome Mr. Coderre's appreciation of the fact. Having come to that conclusion we hope that the minister will use his influence to promote the prosperity of the East by persuading the government to permit the West to become more prosperous. The progress and prosperity of the West as a whole, and of the Western farmer in particular, are being hindered by high tariffs, excessive freight rates, ruinous interest charges, and restricted markets. We would suggest to Mr. Coderre, and others who desire the prosperity of the East, that they can best accomplish their object by assisting us to remove these bur-

dens from the backs of the producers, on whom the prosperity of all Canada depends. It may not have occurred to Mr. Coderre that his path of duty lay along this line, but he is willing to learn, as the remainder of his interview shows. He said:

"The subjects which are under discussion by the learned gentlemen with whom I am traveling are in my own department, the Department of Mines, and I am out to learn. Many most interesting and educational lectures have been delivered by the scientists, and I have profited by them. The subject was a new one to me, because my profession is law, but I feel that much useful information of the mineral wealth of the Dominion could be secured while traveling with the delegates of the congress."

Considering that Mr. Coderre receives a salary from the people of Canada of \$7,000 a year in addition to his sessional indemnity of \$2,500, it is rather frank of him to admit that he knows nothing about the job he is so well paid for. When a business concern employs a man at a salary of \$7,000 a year, it usually selects someone with some knowledge of the work he has to do. While the affairs of the country are conducted in the interests of political parties instead of the interests of the people, however, we cannot expect business principles to prevail.

"HERDED LIKE HOGS"

While Judge Lindsey's stirring denunciation of child slavery in this issue of The Guide attacks the evil as it is found in the United States, it would be a mistake to conclude that Canada is quite free from such revolting conditions. Only last week two thirteen-year-old girls were lured from their homes in Toronto by the promise of getting \$2 a day and board working at the Norfolk Canning Factory, Vittoria, Ontario. To make sure of getting such good pay both girls ran away from home. A man from the factory met them at Vittoria and they started to work at once, no questions being asked. One of the girls' fathers followed them and found that instead of \$2 a day and board the girls were paid 40 and 50 cents a day and they were lodged in an old shed. But we need not go outside of Toronto to find how Protection protects the workers in that shrine of Special Privilege. On August 13, Dr. Hastings, the city's Medical Health Officer, said:

"In the foreign quarter of this city people are herded together like hogs. Over five hundred lodging-houses that we know of are frightfully overcrowded. All of them are in the slums. Many thousands of foreigners will invade the city this winter, and, with the majority of them out of work, conditions will be appalling."

"Herded like hogs" does not sound as if Protection had made them rich.

Sir Hugh Graham's paper, the Montreal Star, has a new jingo scheme, namely creating new titles, such as "Duke of Canada." We don't think this little imperial daydream will pan out. Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann will never consent to have their dukedom invaded like that.

It would be well if a central co-operative educational headquarters for all these provinces could be established this winter. It might correspond to the Co-operative Union of Great Britain. By this means there would be a close connection between all the co-operative stores and a uniform and safe method of conducting the business of such stores.

The farmers must make up their minds that conditions in this country will never be right until they are doing their own business co-operatively. The common people of Britain saved themselves from absolute slavery by means of co-operation, and the same means will prove our salvation here.

The secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association has not been so noisy lately. Evidently he got more publicity than he was looking for.

Children in Bondage

The Sacrifice of Golden Boys and Girls

By Judge Ben. B. Lindsey and George Creel

In Good Housekeeping Magazine

NOTE.—"Whoso shall offend one of these little ones." It's a far cry from these words of warning, spoken in love, to the conditions described in this article by Judge Lindsey, friend of childhood, and George Creel, a journalist who is familiar with child labor conditions throughout our country. Can we as a people longer endure the spectacle of tender hands and bodies being bruised and broken for the mere sake of dividends? Is there no heart left in humanity, that it can witness these things without rising in its mighty wrath and making it forever impossible for a little child to be coined into dollars while there is a strong man left unemployed? The world has grown gray with a record of few appeals to the people's mercy being unheeded; may this appeal result in the closing of every factory, the wrecking of every industry that cannot thrive without transmuting into its product the blood of little children!—Editor of Good Housekeeping.

In these United States, dedicated to freedom, justice and fraternity, more than a million little children are fed annually into the steel jaws of the modern industrial machine. Mammon has proved no less cruel to the babes of the world than Moloch. Herod is held in detestation, yet he was more kind in that he slew outright.

A million and more! Golden boys and girls—citizens of the future and mothers that might be—mangled, mind, body, and soul, and aborted into a maturity robbed of power and promise. They make no cry, these tiny victims. They are too tired. One listens in vain, for some bitter wail to ring high and clear above the roar of the machinery that has them in its grasp. But the commonwealths of the republic, like huge shells of the sea, are filled with their sighings.

Their faces are ghastly in the glare of the white-hot furnaces of the glass house where they sweat the long nights through; and, as they scurry with their midnight messages to saloons, jails and houses of prostitution, an evil wisdom dawns in their young eyes that is not good to look upon.

In the cotton mills, where they toil from dawn to dusk, from dusk to dawn, the close air is heavy with flying lint; in the silk factories the shining threads weave themselves into the aching eyes, and, from the tobacco that is rolled into cigarettes by little fingers, arise minute particles that it is not well to breathe.

The acid that is in the heads of shrimps eats the flesh away from tiny hands, yet Louisiana is not alone in its shame, for in the canneries of other states an exhaustion is entailed that burns the baby bodies as surely and as steadily as any acid.

These, then, are the pictures to be visualized, the sounds to be heard, if the curse of child labor is to be lifted. The struggle is one that calls for a Joan of Arc fervor, a certain Peter the Hermit quality, and not until this high emotionalism makes the thing real shall we be able to dispel the shadow that now darkens our free institutions.

The time is ripe. From coast to coast, industrial and economic problems are claiming the attention of the people. Never before was the heart of the world so soft! Never before was there such splendid insistence that injustices must be righted, equalities restored and the obligations of the strong to the weak both recognized and fulfilled. Penal reform, woman's work and woman's place, the riddle of prostitution, slums, sanitation, mortality tables, and birth rates, all are being accorded an importance that is new to civilization.

One principal feature of the fight is to

secure public recognition of child labor as a fundamental evil—to bring home to every mind the underlying and compelling relation that toiling children bear to vice, crime, low wages, disemployment, congestion, and the ferment of unrest. The closer one comes to the problem the more intense grows the conviction that much of our national despair flows from a system that saps the moral and physical strength of our young, begetting rickety and unfit fathers and mothers for the begetting of rickety and unfit children, generation after generation.

There is much to be done and there is room for all in the doing. Not until Congress and the legislatures are made to take the same burning interest in the welfare of children that they have long manifested in crops and livestock, is any decent citizen entitled to rest and complacency.

In such a comparison, by the way,

may look in vain through these same statute books for laws that prescribe penalties for those ruthless employers who drag babies from their beds to labor in the shucking sheds and feed their flesh to the acid of the shrimps.

To arouse this national passion, this overwhelming public sentiment, is no easy task, for the way is thick with obstacles. Not only is it human nature to avoid and to minimize the unpleasant; not only are there certain established traditions about youthful diligence and "early habits of industry," but behind all, above all, will ever be found the truculent shape of Special Privilege, fighting with every resource of its corrupt control of courts and legislators. Child labor, no less than the tariff, the trusts and monopoly, is a foundation stone in the towering structure of Big Business, and in every state it will be seen that the interests, that fight political, industrial, and economic advance-

document, and only fourteen volumes were printed, to the number of 2,000 copies.

Senator Reed Smoot, Mormon apostle and untiring tool of Special Privilege, was responsible for this bit of legerdemain that turned an invaluable report into what is practically a secret record.

Suppression of the Facts

This open antagonism, however, manifested in legislative delays and reactionary decisions, is far from being Special Privilege's heaviest gun in the child labor battle. The most effective weapon employed by Big Business, when all is said and done, is a certain secret control of a large portion of the press—a control that permits the suppression of child labor facts in great measure, or the subtle minimization of such revelations as may not be suppressed.

As a consequence, many people are inclined to the belief that the child labor evil is "grossly exaggerated," and that it is more or less of a hub-bub inspired by muck-rakers and professional agitators and fostered by "maudlin sentimentalists." As a matter of fact, the child labor situation has suffered from understatement. Out of the fear bred by the charge of sensationalism, the national committee and the various state organizations have largely excluded the blood and sweat and tears from their reports, and, out of this very dispassion, have failed of full effect.

It is true that much has been done in the last ten years. It is equally true that much remains to be done. The Uniform Child Labor Law, drafted by the National Child Labor Committee, and indorsed by the American Bar Association, prohibits wage earning occupations for children under 14,

forbids night work by children under 16, and prescribes an eight-hour day, demands educational qualifications equal to five yearly grades, documentary proof of age and the keeping of employment certificates on file.

Arizona alone has passed this law. In other states, the age limit varies from 12 to 14, and even this gain is nullified by many outrageous exemptions and entire lack of proper inspection and law enforcement. According to the government report, there is not a single cotton mill community in which the child labor laws are not violated, and Charles L. Clute, a reliable voice, makes the bold statement that, "in two-thirds of the states of the Union, there is no effective enforcement of the child labor laws, absolutely none; and the states, where there is an even fairly good system of factory inspection, will not exceed ten."

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ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF A SLUM FAMILY IN NEW YORK

The report of New York's Commissioner of Labor on canneries says: "The surrounding grounds were frequently littered with filth, while the shanties and dormitories were so thoroughly congested that at times families of from six to ten members were compelled to live, sleep, and eat in a single room."

what a wonderful chance there would be for the savage irony of a Swift! During all these years, when children have been exploited to their destruction and despair, without inquiry or even interest, we have seen thousands of dollars spent in waging war against cattle fevers and hog cholera. Even while it was an impossibility to learn anything authoritative with regard to child labor in the cotton mills, the government issued report after report upon the cotton crop and the proper procedure against the boll weevil.

The Shrimp Versus the Child

In the Gulf states there are laws for the protection of the oyster and the shrimp—tender laws dealing minutely with the crime of tearing them from their beds before they have attained a certain size and length; and yet one

ment, are also bitter in their antagonism to child labor reform.

Let us cite a case in point. Six years ago, as the result of an imperative demand, Congress ordered the Department of Labor to make an inquiry into the condition of women and child wage earners in the United States. Amid the general rejoicing it was not noticed that the Aldriches and the Cannons had crippled the measure by refusing to let it carry any appropriation, but such was the case.

Through the splendid energy and persistence of the Department of Labor, however, the work was carried to completion, and, in 1910, nineteen volumes were ready for publication, each volume a rich mine of damning fact. But, instead of being printed as a department report, in which shape it would have been available for wholesale distribution, it was transformed into a Senate

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the

Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

THE WILD OAT

A few years ago, even in Manitoba, the wild oat was practically an unknown quantity; today, in the same province, many a splendid farm is practically worthless through the ravages of this weed.

Saskatchewan is not a great deal better off, while Alberta, although not quite so badly infested, is by no means free from this pest.

Some time last spring we stood watching a carload of oats being unloaded at a station in Southern Alberta, these oats being sent out by the government for seed.

The oats were simply full of the wild variety, and we wondered that the government should send out such seed for distribution among the farmers, some of whom refused to take the seed, while others who did take it, will this year lament their bad bargain.

It is not definitely known when the wild oat was first seen in Manitoba, but there is no doubt that it came from Eastern Canada, while it is said to have been introduced to the East in some straw which packed a crate of crockery from the Old Country.

However, let the means of the origin of the wild oat be what it may, the fact remains that, owing to the rapidity with which the weed spreads, and its strong vitality, the wild oat soon reduces the value of the farmers' crop and spoils his grade.

Every farmer who has wild oats on his place should use all manner of means in his power to eradicate them.

All grain should be put through a good fanning mill, at least twice or three times, and the small grains and weed seeds should be boiled and fed to cattle.

On no account should they be fed without boiling, as the grains and seeds

also has stiff bristles surrounding the basal scar, which, however, are not always present in threshed grain.

It may also be recognized by the slanting horseshoe-shaped scar at the base of the seed, which is sometimes broken off; also by the minute stalk or rachilla which bears the second or bosom grain, but which remains attached to the lower grain, being larger and thicker, and whose free end is slanting, roughly triangular and shows a marked depression.

The wild oat is easily known by the abundance and roughness of the hairs covering the kernel.

It flowers about the end of June and the seeds are ripe about the middle of July. While it propagates by seed only,

mediately, while the rest will come up the following spring.

As soon as the oats commence to appear the land should get another shallow plowing to destroy this crop, and start another growth.

Follow this by a deep plowing to bring up the seeds buried at a greater depth, and harrow after each plowing to again start the growth.

The broad-shared cultivator is one of the best implements on the farm to keep down this pest, and it should be kept going all summer.

Another method that has given satisfaction is to seed with green feed and harvest the crop before the wild oats have a chance to ripen.

It may be necessary to cut the green

district had a field growing rank with weeds, and was ordered by the weed inspector to plow under, or cut down these weeds.

The farmer failed to comply with the inspector's request, and as a consequent result the seeds ripened and the wind carried them over onto his neighbor's farm, with the result that the weeds came up so thickly as to destroy this neighbor's crop, and for this loss of crop the second farmer sued the first one and was awarded \$632 as damages.

This decision establishes a precedent, and goes to show the farmer that he is liable in a much severer penalty than the mere loss of a dirty crop, and it is also a much-needed safeguard to the careful farmer, who is doing his best to keep his land clean, and his grain pure, against possibly his careless, shiftless and indifferent neighbor across the way.

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT YEAR'S SEED

Now that harvest is in full swing it is opportune for farmers to be on the lookout for next year's seed.

Probably the majority of you know of some spot on your farm, where your grain is growing well, where the heads are well filled, and the berry large and plump and of a good color.

Or, if such a patch of good grain is not on your farm, possibly your neighbor will be able to furnish what you want.

You should make it your business to know where you are to get the best grain for next year's seed, and if on your own farm you should be careful in threshing it, and also see that it is stored where you can get at it easily during the winter, to put it through the fanning mill and have it thoroughly cleaned.

If your neighbor has better grain, clean and free from weed seeds, then try and get some of it from him.

Clean, good seed is the main essential in grain growing, besides the demand for good seed, and its enhanced monetary value should prove a great incentive to every grain grower to try and reap the very best product of his soil.

THE HOG INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA

The Mountain View Stock Farm, Ltd., of Cardston, Alta., is probably destined to become the largest hog ranch in Western Canada.

This company owns 3,840 acres of good farm land near Cardston and is capitalized at \$100,000.

It is their intention to specialize in hog raising and all the feed required is to be grown on the farm.

The future of the hog industry in the West looks very bright and the general opinion of those in the trade is that prices will advance.

It is estimated that Alberta's hog output this year will reach around 500,000 and that next year it will touch the million mark.

One million fat hogs at present prices will bring into that province somewhere between fifteen to eighteen million dollars.

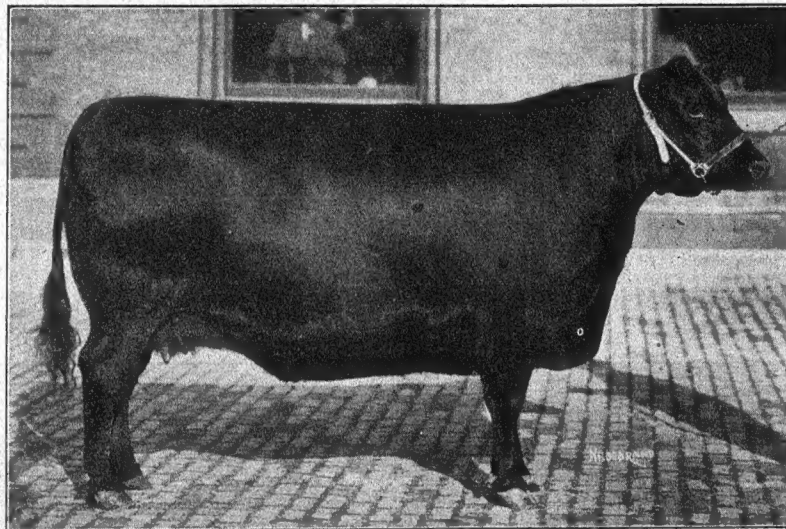
STACK YOUR GRAIN AND GET THE PLOW GOING

Thousands of dollars' worth of good grain and much valuable time and labor are every year thrown away in this western country through the failure of farmers to stack their grain and start the plow.

Of course, on the other hand, it is a great saving if a man owns his own outfit, or is near a neighbor who will thresh him out of the stock as soon as he is ready, but this article is more particularly meant to apply to farmers in sparsely settled localities, where threshers are scarce, and who will have to wait for some time before their turn comes to get threshed.

Grain standing in the stook for several weeks, during which there has probably been heavy rains or snow, is almost

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VIOLET 3rd OF CONGASH

Champion Aberdeen-Angus Cow of America. Grand Champion Cow of Great Britain 1909. Owned by J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, Man.

plants cut when in flower throw up secondary flowering stems very quickly. The weed is very hardy and retains its vitality for many years, even in very dry soils.

The seeds on the upper part of the head and on the tips of the branches ripen first, and drop off during harvest, thus tending to increase rapidly where the production of cereal grain predominates.

The remedy for wild oats is to sow clean seed grain, and one of the best methods to clean infested land is to plow shallow, and disk immediately after a dirty crop is harvested, the disk following the binder wherever practicable.

By this method the wild seed is covered, and some of it will germinate im-

mediately, while the rest will come up the following spring.

Hand pull any scattering plants you may find in your fields next season, and burn them.

If the infested area is fenced a good plan is to seed the soil lightly with oats and pasture the land severely.

The stock tramping over the soil will pack it, causing the wild oats to germinate.

While on the weed question it might be of interest to notice the decision of Judge Walsh, at Macleod, Alta., recently.

A certain farmer in the Claresholm



THE WILD OAT

often pass through the animal whole and again germinate.

If the seeds cannot be boiled let them be burned.

Care should be taken this fall to see that the threshing machine coming from your neighbor's place to thresh your grain, be run empty for about fifteen minutes before leaving your neighbor's, in order that all weed seeds may be blown out; also it is imperative that all the stook wagons be swept out before moving.

Owing to the similarity of the wild oat to the tame variety, it may not be out of place to give a short description of this pest.

The wild oat is an annual, and grows from two to four feet high in erect tufts.

The seeds are brown or gray in color, sometimes yellowish white, and are very like the cultivated variety, only the wild oat is generally slimmer, harder, and of a horny appearance.

It can easily be distinguished by a strong twisted right-angled awn, frequently broken off in threshing, and it

The Management of The Guide have decided that the time is now opportune to open up a new department in their paper to be designated as above, and which will be devoted exclusively to the best business side of farming and stock raising.

This Department, which commences with the current issue, deals with all the different phases of farm life. Its object is to discuss different methods of agriculture, to get together first hand contributions from people who are doing practical things in growing crops, raising stock, dairying, keeping poultry, horticulture, etc., and to supply sound material on farm management and farm machinery. The interests of stockmen are also to receive careful attention in this Department, and space is to be devoted to the reporting of sales, importations of stock, fairs, etc., as well as to writing up the merits and pedigrees of their pure-bred stock.

The Market Page of the paper is also to receive special attention, and, in addition to the report already given, dealings in Toronto Horse Market, the Western Horse Markets, the Calgary and Edmonton Live Stock and Produce Markets and Winnipeg quotations for furs will in future be included.

These additions to the present quotations will give the readers of The Guide the most comprehensive weekly market report published by any agricultural journal in Western Canada.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WORKING FOR AN UNPOPULAR CAUSE

"Do you believe in votes for women?" asked a Political Equality League worker at the Stampede.

The woman addressed stopped and poured forth a perfect volley of abuse and insult. Hurt to the quick the worker turned away. A vendor of souvenir handkerchiefs, who had seen and heard it all, came with quick sympathy to the suffrage worker and offered her the only thing he had to offer—a handkerchief—and said, "Here, you take that and perhaps you will feel better."

I am ashamed to have to say it, but the rudeness of women has helped to win the sympathy of many men for this campaign. I am ashamed also to have to confess that it has almost always been the women who were rude and you, my fair-minded country sister, wouldn't believe how rude they have been.

No man need ever talk to me again about the attributes of sweetness and kindness and sympathy which belong to the woman in the home and which she will lose when she goes forth into the world. About seventy per cent. of the women we came in contact with at the Stampede didn't know the meaning of the words. Shall I tell you a few of the things they said.

"Suffragettes, I didn't know those things were here."

"You look the part."

"I don't like the sample."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," this from a slip of a girl in a tight skirt and high-heeled pumps to Lillian Laurie, of the Free Press.

"The tighter the skirt," said Miss Laurie, "the less willing is its wearer to listen to suffrage arguments."

Though the gods were good to me and I escaped downright insult, except that one man took a hand-bill from me and threw it down on the walk before my face, I came home sick at heart. The rudeness and indifference of the women made me almost despair and one of the hard parts of it is that they will probably accuse us of doing it for notoriety. Just as if anyone stands out in the wind and sun for seven hours and a half and endures insult and snubbing and ridicule because they like it. Don't let anyone ever persuade you that refined women, holding good positions, where they are generally respected, like to be snubbed. They don't.

But you must not go away with the idea that we met only with opposition. Quite a number of women and a great many men expressed themselves as being cordially in favor of our propaganda. The men from America, where they have ten suffrage states, were very gracious in their support of our cause, though being non-residents they could not sign the petition. And there were an encouraging number of Canadians who cheerfully declared themselves in favor of women voting, but alas, the majority were men.

There are those I know who will immediately conclude from this, that since women do not want the vote, we should give up trying to get it for them, but it seems to me that their conduct was the best possible evidence that they need something to make them take an interest in public life and make them a little less selfish. They need it badly and the quicker they can acquire it the better for the country at large.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A DEFENCE OF POPLE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was very much surprised and grieved to read your letter about Victor Pople and wish you had given all the facts, as we read them in the Free Press, about her coming to him with her children after being deserted by his brother; trying to keep the little one in a boarding house until its crying annoyed the boarders, then trying the homes, of which, I understand, there are several. But from a letter in your columns some time ago, to get admitted is not an easy matter.

It is surely a very sad case to take place in a city of so many churches and Christian workers, but the bright spot is the minister of the gospel interceding for the condemned one. I would say



In the Berry Patch. "I Got One, Da!"

God bless the minister of the gospel with success.

Hoping you will let the readers see the other side.

MRS. H. EMERSON.

Perhaps you overlooked what the papers also said to the effect that the reason the child cried so much was because Victor Pople and the child's mother went out to the theatre for the evening and left it alone in the bedroom. Did you read also the mother's cold-blooded account of the smothering of the infant. It was too horrible.

F.M.B.

THE HILLVIEW G. G. A. WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

The last meeting of the above was held in Hillview School, on Saturday, August 9, at 2.30 p.m. After usual business, a letter was read from Lady Minto association, expressing regret that Library had been neglected, and giving it into the charge of the auxiliary.

Library committee appointed as follows: Mesdames McFarlane, Kyle, Tancock, McNaughton and Miss Elder.

A short set of rules were drawn up re the co-operative ring. An invitation was extended to the auxiliary to visit one of the members the following week, to witness the process of clotting cream, Devonshire fashion.

The topic, "Cake and pudding recipes" was opened by Mrs. Elder with her recipe for Scotch Currant Bun. Both recipe and bun were appreciated. Other members contributed, many useful hints exchanged, and a wish expressed that a similar program be carried out at some future meeting.

Owing to harvest, it was decided to leave date of next meeting with the executive. Address, "A message from Mother Nature," by Mrs. Kyle.

The meeting then closed.

V. McNAUGHTON, Hon. Sec.

Thanks very much for your prompt report of your association meeting. Just as soon as we have sufficient interest in it we will have a special space devoted to women's organizations.

F. M. B.

A BAD LAW NEEDS MENDING

Dear Miss Beynon:—A great many women of the West think that the different members of Parliament of the four Western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, should have the law changed and to see to it that women are allowed something after all their years of toil, instead of the husband being allowed to tell the wife, after all her strength is gone in helping to build up a home on the homestead, that "if she is not satisfied, she can step out," with nothing she can call her own.

If they do not do this, they should give women homesteads, then they can have something that cannot be taken away from them when they are old.

A wife who can rise at four and five o'clock in the morning and wait on a lot of hired men, with the husband in bed, is quite capable of homesteading.

I say, women of the farm, why not all of us take a holiday at harvest and threshing time, go some place and board and escape the hard work, if we do not earn anything.

cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful each of white mustard-seed, celery-seed and stick cinnamon. Boil a short time, pour over the cucumbers and seal.

Mock Mango Pickles

Mangoes may be made of small green cantaloups, watermelons, peaches, peppers, tomatoes, large cucumbers or any fruit from which the inside portion can be removed, the cavity filled with a finely chopped pickle, and the opening closed again in such a way as to give the appearance of whole fruit. The real mango comes from the East Indies from which East Indian cooks make their most delectable pickles. The foundation of the mango filling as prepared here may be firm white cabbage, finely chopped, with a quarter as much celery, green tomatoes or cucumbers. Other vegetables used in their composition are small onions, string-beans, fruits, nasturtium-seeds, etc. For pepper mangoes select the green bull-nosed peppers. They must be perfectly green. Cut a slice from the stem and remove all the seeds, taking care not to bruise the peppers. Put the pepper cups and covers into a stone jar and cover with a strong brine. Let them stand three days, then drain and cover with clear cold water twenty-four hours. Put into each pepper some shredded cabbage, a tiny white onion, a small string-bean, a gherkin and three or four nasturtium seeds. Make a paste of a half-cupful of mustard seed, a tablespoonful of grated horseradish, a tablespoonful of ground mustard, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of olive-oil, and a teaspoonful each of celery-seed, mace and allspice. Fill the peppers with this paste, packing in firmly, then replace the caps and sew or tie in place. Pack the peppers in a stone jar and cover with scalding hot vinegar. Let them remain in this two days, then pour off the vinegar, reheat and again turn over the peppers. Cover close and keep in a cool, dry place.

Sweet Pickled Cucumbers

Ripe cucumbers are used for the sweet pickle. Pare, seed and cut seven pounds of them into inch slices. Cook in vinegar and water, half and half, with the addition of a little salt, until clear-looking, but not too soft. Drain in a colander. Now, to the seven pounds of cucumbers allow four pounds of sugar, a pint of cider vinegar, a dozen whole cloves, two blades of mace, a few cassia buds and a good sprinkling of stick cinnamon. Put sugar, spices and vinegar in the preserving-kettle, bring to the boiling point, add the cucumbers and scald until thoroughly cooked, but not mushy. Drain and when cool pack in jars with a few raisins between the layers.

Bengal Chutney

Cook together a quart of good vinegar with a pound of sour, unripe apples, peeled, cored and cut in pieces. Cook, when soft rub through a colander, then return to the preserving kettle with one pound of moist sugar, half a pound of dates cut in small pieces, half a pound of raisins seeded and chopped, two ounces of ginger chopped and pounded, a good sized clove of garlic, well chopped, an ounce of salt, and half an ounce of red pepper. Cook together about twenty minutes, stir and mix thoroughly; turn into an earthen jar and set in a warm corner overnight. In the morning put into small, wide-mouthed jars, cork well and set in a cool place. This chutney is eatable if used at once, but is far more delicious if allowed to mellow and ripen for several months.

Sliced Oil Pickle

Slice very thin one hundred small pickles about the circumference of a quarter, and, if liked, add six onions also sliced. Cover with salt and let stand overnight. In the morning rinse with cold water and put in a sack to drain. Mix three quarts of cider vinegar, one half-cupful each of white and black mustard seed, one cupful of olive oil, one heaping tablespoonful of celery-seed, a half-teaspoonful of red pepper and a half-teaspoonful of white pepper. Pour cold over the cucumbers in an open jar, let stand a day or two, stirring occasionally, then seal in jars.

I know of men here like that Robinson, of Rumsey, where the wife is having a slow death of it, being treated as she is, but she is not able to work as she used to do and the law, as it is, forces her to stay and make the best of it.

If women are turned out with nothing (after merely existing for a few years to get a start), I think the provinces should be made to support them. Then, perhaps, they would change the law and the sooner the better.

X. Y. Z.

IT IS PERFECTLY TRUE ABOUT PICKLES

BY EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD IN THE DELINEATOR

"There are no pickles like home-made pickles!"

Everybody says it; it's a truism and it's true. In fact, it is truer of pickles than of anything else put up for winter use in the home. Pickles, for some reason, are a humorous subject, but the smiles they evoke are happy ones about Christmas time, when the pungent, spicy things appear unexpectedly with the roast. It's worth doing—is pickle-making—and it's fun as well.

The first element of assured success in this special department is that all the materials employed be the best of their kind, so far, at least, as sugars, vinegars and spices go. Culled produce can be frequently employed for this purpose, when it could not be used for preserves. The safest kettles to use in pickling are the porcelain-lined or agate. A wooden spoon should be employed in handling pickles and they should be put up in glass or small earthen jars.

If the vinegar loses its strength, pour it off and cover the pickles with new vinegar that has been freshly scalded. If white specks appear, pour off and rescale the same vinegar. A few bits of horseradish give life to the vinegar and prevent mold. Grape leaves are also excellent to spread over the pickles before closing the jars. Pickles should be examined often, and if any soft ones appear, they should be removed.

Green Tomato Chow-Chow

Chop fine one-half bushel of green tomatoes, one-half dozen green peppers and one dozen onions. Sprinkle with a pint of salt and let stand overnight. In the morning drain, cover with good cider vinegar and cook slowly one hour; then drain and pack in jars. Take two pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoonful each of allspice and cloves and pepper, one-half cupful of ground mustard and one pint of grated horseradish, with vinegar enough to mix well. When boiling hot, pour over the pickle in the jars and cover tightly. This will keep for years.

Auburn Cucumber Pickles

Wash small cucumbers and put in a brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Leave overnight. In the morning take from the salt water and put in fresh water with a small piece of alum and a little vinegar, and bring almost to a scald. Do not allow them to boil or the cucumbers will soften. Take from this water and pack in jars. Have ready hot spiced vinegar made in the proportion of one gallon of vinegar, one

The Mail Bag

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—With reference to the letter of D. F. Boissevain in your issue of July 23, I should like to point out that in figuring the cost of production of wheat the average yield for the wheat producing provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta must be taken. If we take it by farms or sections only widely varying results must be reached.

For 1912, according to Dominion Blue Book, the average yield for these provinces is less than 21 bushels of wheat, 42 of oats and 33 of barley, so that figuring yields on the basis of 45 bushels for wheat, 60 for barley and 100 for oats must lead to grossly erroneous conclusions.

Again, the prices obtained here at elevator would not average 60 cents for wheat, 24 cents for oats and 40 cents for barley, still further vitiating the conclusions. Again, we can't borrow money at less than 8%, so then if we apply these figures to tables, leaving capital a/c the same, we will reach something like the following conclusions, namely:—

Farm A.		
	Dr.	Cr.
To int. 8% on capital \$6650	\$532.00	
"Twine	25.00	
"Stooking—Here	35.00	
"Threshing 1260 bus.	126.00	
"Wages and board, man at least	600.00	
"Wages and board, cook, at least	300.00	
"Depreciation horses 15%	180.00	
"Depreciation machy. 20%	130.00	
"Fire insurance	35.00	
"Taxes—Here at least	40.00	
	\$2003.00	
By 1260 bus. wheat 60c.		756.00
"Necessary to balance		1247.00
		\$2003.00

Farm B		
	Dr.	Cr.
To int. on capital \$7300 8%	\$584.00	
"Twine	70.00	
"Stooking 35c.	26.25	
"Threshing	192.40	
"Wages and board, man working	600.00	
"Wages and board, cook	300.00	
"Depreciation machy. 10%	100.00	
"Fire insurance	40.00	
"Taxes	40.00	
	\$1952.65	
Contra		
By 1050 bus. wheat 60c.		\$630.00
"495 bus. barley 40c.		198.00
"420 bus. oats 24c.		100.80
Necessary to balance		1023.85
		\$1952.65

This does not take into account loss of horses, seed, feed of horses, oil for machinery, poison and laying it for gophers, coal and light, etc. So that according to these figures the man farming 160 acre farm gets nothing for money invested and less than nothing for his work.

If the increase in the value of his land equals fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars a year it is well—or supplement his income to that amount by raising poultry, hogs, etc., which I think will be difficult on a 160 acre farm. Further, farm B cannot be kept in tith by summer fallowing only twenty acres. Sixty or sixty-five acres won't keep many cattle here.

It is time our legislators at Ottawa did something effective in cheapening rates, abolishing duties, giving us cheaper money or perhaps bonusing agriculture.

S. STEVENSON.

Lillico, Alta.

CRITICISES MR. GREEN

Editor, Guide:—Having for many years been a farmer in the Moose Jaw district, and being also greatly interested in the reforms which The Guide stands for, I trust you will allow me space to express a few of my views concerning the welfare of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association.

I have long known of Mr. Green and the line of work in which he has been prominent. Of late there have been several letters in different numbers of The Guide voicing the dissatisfaction which is felt on all sides with regard to the attitude which Mr. Green has taken in reference to the great reforms which are advocated by The Guide and its readers. It seems to me that the old saying, "By their works ye shall know them," is very applicable to Mr. Green, and so far he has not rung true in regard to his responsible position as secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. The fact that The Guide is increasing its circulation all the time is proof that the farmers of Western Canada are interested in the great re-

forms which The Guide is advocating, the Taxation of Land Values, Direct Legislation, Free Trade, Woman Suffrage, etc. I feel that I cannot urge too strongly the election to all the responsible positions in the various Grain Growers' associations of men who are heart and soul for the reform work which will free the people from the burdens which are at present weighing them down. And the same care should be exercised in the choice of men for the different legislatures.

Owing to continued ill-health, it has been necessary for me to seek a milder climate than the Canadian North-West affords the year round, but I still feel the same desire to see the West forge ahead in the good work of freeing the land for the people and watch with interest the development of affairs. Here in Oregon the people have conquered, to a great extent, some of the political evils, but there is still much to be done. Thanking you,

Yours truly,
J. H. BROTHERS.

652 East 13th Ave.,
Eugene, Oregon.
August 14, 1913.

REPLY TO MR. BINGHAM

Editor, Guide:—The letter of your correspondent, Sidney Bingham, calls for a reply. I cannot see that calling a man born outside of the British Empire "a foreigner" is an insult, nor did I intend it to carry any such meaning. I am aware, however, that a great many foreigners have a very confused idea of the liberties and constitution of the British Empire, and their ignorance is a danger to Canada.

Mr. Bingham writes: "I do not quarrel with his (Mr. R's.) desire to defend his country. When need comes I will go out and help him." Quite so, and let it be in Canadian built ships paid for and owned by the Canadian people. Mr. B. isn't such a bad sort of a "foreigner" after all. He doesn't want somebody else to do our fighting. Quite so! I am with him. Again, Mr. Bingham writes: "I do not deny the need of a strong, powerful navy." Why, Mr. Editor, Mr. Bingham is going faster than I am. I am an advocate of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's plan of gradually accumulating a Canadian navy. Mr. Bingham wants a powerful navy all at once. I will not quarrel with him on this point, but I, personally, hold that building a navy is like raising chickens—you should begin with a small number and let your experience grow with the increase of your investment.

He further adds "but I contend we have gone beyond that." Beyond what? Beyond the powerful navy that Mr. B. thinks we need? Why we haven't even a "tin-pot" navy just now. The British navy is not ours. We have not paid for a single rivet in the whole outfit. When Mr. B. writes "we have gone beyond that" he does not refer to the British Navy, for the support of which Canada does not pay one red cent. Surely Mr. B. does not want "a powerful navy" paid for by Great Britain to defend the shores and interests of Canada? I do not read his letter so. I firmly believe that Mr.

B. is in favor of our doing our own fighting in good Canadian ships, and I think that in this matter we have the majority of Western Canada with us. True Canadians do not wish to hide behind the petticoats of the Mother Country. If there is one reader of The Guide who wishes to do so, let him say so.

I quite agree with Mr. B. when he writes of those political schemers who are taking an enormous annual tax from the people; but who helped them to do that? A good many farmers of the West who went down to the "siege of Ottawa," and, after prevailing on Sir Wilfrid Laurier to come out on reciprocity and a 50 per cent. preference, came home and voted against him. The meanness isn't all on the side of the politicians.

It is true that Saskatchewan did better than Manitoba, notwithstanding the latter's majority in native-born Canadians, which undoubtedly proves that Saskatchewan has got a better class of foreigners than Manitoba.

Again Mr. B. writes: "Let me remind Mr. Robson that his 'Constables of the Deep' would not be so necessary, etc." I am glad to see that Mr. B. looks upon the navy as necessary constables. His comment about Great Britain refusing to join in a treaty with other nations may be answered thus: Great Britain is a treaty keeping nation. It is useless her entering into treaties with a nation whose moral vision is so defective that the moment a difficulty arises she tears up the treaty. The great Canal treaty is a case in point. It would have been much better if Great Britain had said to the U.S.A. "No treaty is needed. If trouble arises the nation whose fleet can hammer the hardest will own the canal." That is what will happen.

When Mr. B. writes of Mr. Borden's contribution scheme that "His proposal is to increase the burden of Great Britain and to impose new and unnecessary burdens on Canada," I quite agree with him. "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute."

THOMAS C. ROBSON.

MADE IN CANADA TWEEDS

Editor, Guide:—There was a letter in The Guide of June 25 signed "Tweed." Now "Tweed" made a howl of so called "Canadian" Scotch Tweeds containing nothing but cotton and shoddy and being sold as "all wool," to use his own words. In referring to tweeds he says he means woolen cloth. Now I have been educated in Textiles, having worked my way through different Canadian woolen mills from the picker room to the desk of superintendent, or from bale to shipping warehouse, and I guess I know the Canadian woolen manufacturers' method and the woolen business just as well as "Tweed." Now, Mr. Editor, do you or "Tweed" or any of your readers think for one moment that any woolen manufacturer would let goods leave his warehouse for the trade marked "all wool" if they were not, while his reputation as a manufacturer depends on the quality of his goods? No, no, decidedly not. No sane person would. The manufacturer

is a business man. His reputation must stand behind those goods. Like the greatest of all mankind, the mixed farmer, the manufacturer believes in nothing being wasted. Now let us get down to brass tacks and see if we can't get a little light. In the weave-room of even the very best woolen mills there is a certain amount of waste yarn and also in the finishing department there are pieces of cloth that have to be cut off the ends of webs or pieces as we call them. Now would "Tweed" or you or anyone else expect the manufacturer to take and burn that waste? No, you wouldn't, neither would the manufacturer. Possibly the wheat farmer would. The manufacturer takes that waste and it is put through a machine which tears and loosens it up and makes it all soft and fluffy, but of course has not as long a fibre as wool. This is what is called shoddy, that is wool shoddy. Now that is mixed with a low grade wool, mixed according to the quality of goods that is to be made. This is sold from the mill under the trade name of Fullcloth and sometimes it goes into mackinaw cloth. Now this fullcloth is made up into clothing and the merchant knowing human weakness to get something for nothing sells this class of clothing, never as "all wool" tweed, the law would be after him if he did that, but as tweed, Scotch tweed, etc., but never as pure Scotch tweed. He is too foxy for that. Now where "Tweed" is wrong, he says that these goods sold as Scotch tweed, etc., are composed of cotton and shoddy. Allow me to inform you, sir, that it is impossible to manufacture tweeds of cotton and shoddy alone, even with an all-cotton warp, which is the only way in which it can be done. The shoddy filling would have to contain at least 60 per cent. wool or the filling would not be strong enough for the shuttle to carry it through the shade of the warp on a high speed loom and that is the only kind that any manufacturer with business ability would have round the place. Now that is the very lowest grade of low grade tweeds made and no manufacturer, not even the much despised Canadian (how some people hate the word Canadian) manufacturer. Now, Mr. Tweed, or anybody else, the next time you get a suit or overcoat and you find it is not all wool, scratch your head and try and remember whether the merchant told you it was all wool or whether you thought you were getting something for nothing. For let me inform you that the textile mill employee is the poorest paid help in skilled labor in Canada and the woolen manufacturer gets the least returns for capital invested, and the most abuse of any Canadian manufacturer of the present day, which in the last fifteen years the shutting down of over a hundred sets of cards, thousands of spindles and hundreds of looms in Canada goes to prove.

W. J. TUER.

Ravine Bank, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Tuer seems to know something of making woolen goods, but it is very plain that he knows nothing of the tariff and watered stock. The manufacturers' viewpoint got a good grip upon him while in the factory and even the homestead has not disillusioned him yet. His statement of the low wages paid to woolen mill employees is about correct, but as to the low profits of the manufacturers is not, because several of them are making handsome profits. Many of those that failed simply went to the wall because of bad management. If the Canadian woolen products are what they should be, and we hope they are, then they need not fear competition from other countries. There seems no reason why we should pay one-third more for our woolen goods simply because they are made in Canada.—Ed.

THE RAT NUISANCE

Editor, Guide:—Every farmer seems to be complaining about these rodents now. Perhaps it would be interesting to know how many are trying to keep them in check. I have caught 185 rats here on this farm, and 10 gophers around the stables and granary, since May 24. My method of catching them is by using spring steel traps of which I have six.

E. PEARSE.

Rosser P.O., Man.

Threshers' Account Book

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc. | 4 Sheets Laborers Petty Ledger |
| 10 Sheets Weeks' Record Forms | 2 Sheets Standard Journal |
| 20 Account Forms | 2 Sheets Standard Ledger |
| 20 Duplicates of Accounts | 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records |
| 2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses | Every Thresherman should have one |

The Book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A Book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of Book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg - Manitoba

Saskatchewan Section

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

The Locals Join Forces

On July 1 a combined picnic was held at Glen Eagle. The following societies shared the work among them: Glen Eagle, Hazeldene, Muirland, Bare Hills and Hillview. Altogether ten neighboring branches were represented at the gathering. W. Heist presided. The speakers included Dr. Henry, district director; John Evans, S. Brown and J. D. McGregor, sub-director, Idaleen.

Without particularising, it was evident that the various speakers were appreciated by the large and attentive audience. The usual sports were indulged in during the afternoon. This being the first occasion on which the various branches in this district have actually joined forces, the management feel highly gratified at the results. They regard this picnic as a demonstration of what might be done by linking up.

During the afternoon a meeting of presidents and secretaries was held, Dr. Henry presiding. An interesting discussion on interlocking locals in each district, so that each district form a union, was held. While the whole affair could only be described as a great success, it was felt by those most interested that the after effects would be still greater.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN,
Hon. Sec., Picnic Committee.

A Successful Picnic

Enclosed please find postal notes to the amount of \$20.50; 50 cents is 1912 fee and \$10.00 is 1913 fees, and the remaining \$10.00 was voted as a donation to the emergency fund of the Central Association.

Our Association held a joint picnic with the Swarthmore Grain Growers' Band, which proved to be a source of revenue to our Association, so we pass it along to the Central. Our Association has thirty members, two being secured at the picnic. Our membership is not as large as in 1909 and 1910, but this is largely due to the fact that portions of the district are being cut off.

The young men of the district are taking a great deal of interest in the brass band; they have now sixteen instruments. It was organized in February and a great deal of credit is due the leader and members for the success they have made of it. They have fulfilled engagements at picnics at Cut Knife, Rockhaven, Vera and Swarthmore, also the Unity fair.

C. F. THOMPSON.

LOCAL BRIEFLETS

A new Branch has been organized at Clarke's Crossing with W. A. Greenway as secretary-treasurer. We welcome them. We remember this crossing from the days of the Rebellion of 1885.

Several Alberta friends are sending for our Sample Market pamphlet. All right, we can supply them. Read it up and let us have your comment, favorable or otherwise.

Another new branch at Carmichael, with Ben Otto as secretary-treasurer. He writes, "I have been instructed to enquire from you how we could get the Saskatchewan Co-operative Co. to handle flour, sugar, coal, fence posts and barb wire."

He, and all other shareholders in the company, should study that question. Meantime, write the Grain Growers' Grain Co., who have organized a special co-operative department to look after such work.

"Is it peace or war? Civil war as I think! and that of a kind the viler. As underhand, not openly bearing the sword."—Tennyson.

As certain letters recently appearing in The Guide are in the nature of a public challenge to state my personal views, two of the questions mentioned, namely, the value of The Guide and question of the Navy; the following letter written just about a year ago to the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, on the occasion of his presenting the writer with a book, "The Great Illusion," explains

somewhat my view then, which has not changed materially since:

"August 24, 1912.

"G. F. Chipman, Esq.,
Ed. Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

"Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 21st re 'The Great Illusion,' by Norman Angell, to hand. I have not received this copy you speak of as yet, neither have I had the opportunity of reading it elsewhere. In any case, without reading it, my impression is, human nature is such that in each of us there is more or less of the animal. Everyone is constructed in a way that demands a capacity to take care of themselves. Otherwise, they are rather a hindrance, a drag and drain to society. This works out in every social relationship between men. In every business institution it is true. The Guide, for instance, in its management must be capable of taking care of itself, taking care of the arguments and theories it advances, capable of holding its own with The Telegram, Senator Edwards or Senator Jones; and this is equally true of nations; rightly or wrongly—there is still a necessity for barb wire fences, bars, locks, inspectors, weighmen, guardians, arbitrators, judges, lunatic asylums and gaols, etc., and (in my opinion) those capable of administering punishment to the stubborn plundering element (who have not yet learned the duty they owe to others) are as much required as those who care for the helpless. It also necessitates on the high seas an organized force controlled by an Executive that will stand for the protection of the highest ideals of our race.

"This is, to my mind, the work of present day civilization or the Great Twentieth Century Problem, namely, the securing of an international agreement to rules, laws and ideals which all nations will adopt and stand for and contribute to the support of, both in brain power, in morals and finances. To bring about this agreement will require all the skill and judgment, forbearance and Christianized ideal that the men of all nations possess and no part of our Empire, to my mind, has a more important part to play in this work, than Canada. No portion of Canada is of more importance in these matters than the three Western Provinces, and no aggregation of men in the three Western Provinces is a more potent factor than the Grain Growers' Associations and no instrument used by those associations has greater effectiveness than The Grain Growers' Guide, and no man on the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide occupies so important a position as you yourself; and in the few words that it is my privilege from time to time to get into your paper I realize vividly all that I am now saying to you, and I count therefore, that The Guide is fraught with a responsibility and opportunity second to nothing today in all civilization. All we think and say and do should be tending towards the establishment of a universal brotherhood spirit which means securing of all the liberty for the individual compatible with the same liberty in every other individual; freedom to develop the best that is in everyone and opportunity to control and stamp out the worst, opportunity to create an environment through which the best can be produced and give that out as quickly as possible with the strongest possible guarantee (to every individual in this wide world) that the gift is permanent.

"I do not think the reading of 'The Great Illusion' will change my mind one iota, for the great illusion of war, debt, drink and every other waste, both in seeing and hearing and wearing, with the whole list of civil disorders which grows out of abnormal, unnatural desires, having its root in human selfishness, cannot very well be magnified to any degree whatever in my mind, neither can I be urged into the race and into the work with keener feelings on these lines than I already possess, but I thank you, and will read the work when I get the opportunity to do so.

"I trust this long epistle will not weary you, although it may sound like another one of my screeds. Yours truly,
"FRED W. GREEN."

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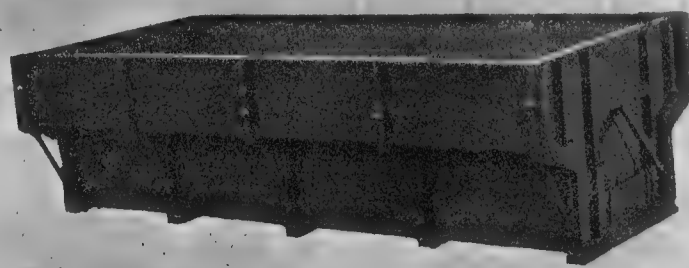
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HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mother

When your little girl comes to you and asks where she came from don't lie to her. The question is not whether she shall know the truth, but whether you will tell it to her yourself or leave it to some half-informed child at school to do. Get our little booklet, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and learn how to convey the knowledge of the origin of life truthfully and delicately to the childish mind. The price of this little booklet is only nominal, being 5c post-paid. Address all orders to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

HOME ECONOMICS BULLETINS

In connection with its Home Economics Department, the Agricultural College has issued a number of free bulletins on subjects relating to the home.

One of the most important of these is circular No. 17, "The Servant in the House." It sets forth briefly the advantages of certain successful labor-saving devices and gives prices. While being far from an exhaustive treatment of this subject, it makes some rather startling comparisons between the money spent by the farmer in equipping his end of the business and the money invested in household appliances.

The author says in part:

A farmer doesn't haggle many hours over the problem: if a \$60 mowing machine will make it possible for him to cut as much hay in one hour as his father cut in one day with a scythe, should he spend that amount of money for a single piece of machinery? He gets the machine if he has to give a chattel mortgage on a horse to do it. But if a \$60 vacuum cleaner will make it possible for his wife to clean her entire house in one day, better than his mother could in two weeks—that is quite a different problem, and generally solved in a different way.

Circular No. 14 is a very practical little treatise called "Method in Making a Skirt." It begins with the pattern and casting aside all generalities the author, Miss Kennedy, takes the reader step by step through every process of making a perfect fitting skirt. Since this part of dressmaking is generally looked upon as being very difficult, I am sure her instructions will be highly valued by the home seamstress.

Circular No. 8 should be in the hands of every home-keeper. It is entitled, "Hints on Home Nursing," and sets forth briefly and clearly many simple directions for the sickroom and emergencies which it would be well for all to bear in mind.

While circular No. 10 on "Meat" is rather unnecessarily minute in its information, especially as it is prepared chiefly for farmers who are supposed to know something about animals, it contains some useful suggestions and recipes.

Circular No. 12, "Manitoba Girls' and Boys' club," tells of contests in poultry raising and growing potatoes and fodder corn. It is patterned after the American tomato clubs, which have proved such a huge success on the other side of the line, and should have the hearty co-operation of all the farm boys and girls. In addition to providing a liberal education in all these branches of farm work, these clubs teach the boys and girls to make a little extra money for themselves.

Bulletin No. 11 is on "Canning and Preserving," and circular No. 11 on "What Every Girl Should Know."

Any of these circulars and bulletins may be had free of charge by writing to the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

SUPPER DISHES FOR ZEPHYR

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having just read Zephyr's request for supper dishes, I thought I would forward her one or two of my specialties. Will you please print them or forward them to her, as you prefer. Thank you, too, very much for answering my letter through the Sunshine page. You have quite set me longing to get started on one of those pretty rugs.

The crops here are splendid; we intend starting to cut the end of this week, as we and many others round us have had no crops the last two years. We are very grateful to see them so good this year.

Cairns consists of one building, besides a freight shed, and a store, post office and church in one. We hope to put up a small church this fall in time to open it with a "Harvest Thanksgiving" service.

Supper Dishes

Potato Souffle is a delicious way of serving up cold potatoes. Take two cupsful finely mashed cold potatoes, cream, with one tablespoon of melted butter, add one beaten egg and half a cupful

cream, or milk if you have not got cream, beat well and bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.

Eggs and Green Peas: sometimes I use broad beans or cauliflower instead of peas. This is enough for six or seven persons:

Boil six eggs fifteen minutes, drop in cold water, shell and cut in halves. Take a slice of bread three inches thick, cut it to suit the dish and notch all round deeply. Fry a golden brown in hot fat. Melt one ounce of butter in pan, add one ounce of flour, stir smoothly, add one pint of milk, stir till it boils, season with pepper, salt and a little lemon juice; lay in the pieces of egg and heat gently. Cook the peas until tender, put a few in the dish on the fried bread, then fill up with the egg and sauce, putting the rest of the peas on top; serve hot. About one pint of shelled peas will be required.

Mayonnaise of Chicken: Take half a pound of chicken or any cold meat, cut into neat dice. Wash a couple of lettuces and pull to shreds; boil three eggs hard, cut a few rounds for garnishing, the rest chop into dice. Also chop one small beetroot, put some lettuce and beet in a bowl, then a layer of meat and egg, then more salad; continue these layers, piling it up in the middle. Garnish the top with rounds of egg and mayonnaise sauce separately.

Fish a la Reine: I use tinned finnan haddock, a few mushrooms are an improvement, but not necessary. Break into large flakes, removing skin and bone from one pound of fish. Melt one ounce of butter and stir in smoothly one ounce of flour, add half pint of milk and stir till it boils. Add the fish, a little parsley, chopped mushrooms and one raw egg (beaten up with a drop of milk). Season carefully and heat thoroughly, but don't let it boil or the egg will curdle.

I have others but am afraid I am making this too long already.

COUNTRY COUSIN.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

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7932—Four-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

All love that is worthy of the name now and forever uplifts.—G. MacDonald.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

STORMS AND GARDENS AND THINGS

Dear, oh dear, but we have been having sizzling hot weather in Winnipeg, and such a storm. It raged and flickered around us all night, coming back and back again with blasts of wind, downpours of rain and crashes of thunder.

One man here got a dreadful fright. He was out near the city park on a bicycle when the storm came up, so he took refuge under a tree. When the storm finally burst upon us and the lightning began to play about him he was frightened and when it struck an oak tree on each side of him he fled in terror to the street car. Between shock and fear he was so used up when he got there that the conductor had to help him onto the car.

The morning after the storm on my way to the office I noticed that my runaway pumpkin vine, about which I told you last week, had opened up two more big yellow flowers. It is bound and determined to be a pumpkin in spite of the fact that it has taken up its abode in a weedy little corner by the sidewalk where no self-respecting pumpkin ought to grow. I'll let you know if even the littlest pumpkin comes on it, but I don't expect one, for pumpkins should be in well-kept garden beds and not wandering around the streets in bad company.

And that reminds me that I have heard nothing lately from our young gardeners—except John Marsh—for a long time. I wonder if they have all given up and let their gardens go to grass and weeds.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE VIOLET'S MISSION

It was a bright spring morning when I, a little green sprout, shot up out of the dark ground. Oh, how glad I felt when the warm sun shone on me.

In a little while I thought I would look around and to my surprise saw the place covered with leaves just like myself. In a few days I had grown rather tall and a little blue or purple flower came on me. When I looked at the other plants I noticed they also had flowers like my own, except a few who had yellow ones.

One day two little boys who were earning money to go to a circus picked my comrades and I, which we thought very cruel. The next express train carried us to a large city where a florist bought us. We were then made into a large bouquet and put in the window to be sold. It was not long afterwards an old grey haired lady came along and ordered us put in a beautiful box and sent to her granddaughter, who was about to graduate from college.

When the girl opened the box she was delighted. At the reception after commencement she carried us and we were admired by everybody.

After the excitement was over and she reached her home she did not let us wither, but kissed and put us back in our beautiful box and then we were sent to the sick children's hospital, where we cheered the hearts of many little sick children, and at last I was put in the hand of a dying child who smiled at me. I was glad that I had been of so much use and thought I had not been picked in vain.

GERALDINE COCHRANE,

Age 13.

AN OLD HORSE'S STORY

I am an old horse about twenty years old. My name is Dan. I first remember being a little colt playing by my mother's side. I led a free, happy life on the prairie until I was three years old. Then one day a man came and caught me and took me into a stable. There I stayed for a few days until I got used to the man and other horses. One day he came and put something heavy on my back. I could not shake it off. Then he put a nasty, stiff bit into my mouth. Leading me out with another horse he hitched me onto a wagon. I kicked and plunged at first, but I soon got used to it.

After that I went to two or three masters, and at last I was sold to a horse dealer. A young man who worked hard for a living bought me then. I carted gravel and other things about the city streets. I lived there about a year. Then one day our master (a mare called Queen was my mate) loaded his furniture on the wagon. We drew it to the railway station and it was loaded on a car. After

that our master tied two cows behind, put a little calf, a crate of hens, and a box with a cat in it, on the wagon. We drew that load too and then we were all put in the car with the rest of the things. We were nine days reaching our destination, which was a log shack far out on the prairie, forty miles from town. Times have changed since then, for there is a small town eleven miles away.

We soon made ourselves at home on the farm. However, within a year we changed our abode again to another farm which our master had taken. We have lived here ever since. Queen died a year or two ago. Her son Robin became my mate generally. Then he was sold and a young mare came here.

My master says I have worked for him so well that he will never part with me. I am not quite as strong as I used to be, but I work hard yet. I help to plow and harrow and seed the grain, and in the summer I take the girls and boys to school.

One day I got into the granary where the oats were stored. I hoped my master would not catch me, but he did. There was a fairly large window low down at one side. My master came to the door so I went for the window. I jumped right through it into the stackyard and then over the stackyard fence.

This is the story of my life and I will say good-bye. From Dan.

MARY F. YATES,
Bedfordville P.O.

Aged 13.

Sask., Canada.

"STRAY"

I was born in an old stable, on a very cold morning in early spring. I had two sisters and a brother and we all looked like our mother, a beautiful dog with silky black hair. She took very good care of us, but it was very cold at first. When the weather got warmer we had a very jolly time tumbling and playing in the sun.

When I was about two weeks old a cruel black looking man found us and put us all in a sack together. We were horribly afraid and I wondered what my mother would say when she came home and found we were all gone. The man carried us a short distance, then we heard a boy with a pleasant voice ask him for a pup. The man put his hand in the bag and grabbed me roughly. Oh! how I hated that man, he was so cruel. The little boy took me carefully in his hands and carried me home where I was warmed up and given some bread and milk. I was very happy now, but I longed for my mother and brothers and sisters whom I never saw again.

I lived here for about a year. Then one day the little boy and his parents got on a great black noisy thing they called a train. After they got on the train went away and I tried to keep up, but I couldn't. I was all alone now without a friend and for a long time I walked around the streets, eating what I could find and getting many kicks and cuffs.

One day when I was feeling very tired and ravenously hungry, I saw a little girl with kind brown eyes walking along the street. I thought I would try once more to make a friend, so I went up to her and told her as plainly as I could how I wanted a home. She patted me kindly on the head and as she walked on called to me to come too. At last we came to a beautiful house with trees around it. We went in here and she took me into the warm kitchen, where I was well fed. So once more I was very happy, and soon I grew sleek and handsome again.

Many a jolly ramble we have to the country and many a wild race. If you would like to get acquainted with me, just ring our door-bell and ask my mistress to show you Stray. She will call me and I will come at once and shake hands with you.

"STRAY."

THE PLUCKY CAPTAIN

The engagement was pretty stiff; in fact, it looked hopeless to the captain. However, he said cheerily to his men:

"My brave fellows, fight like heroes till your ammunition's gone, then run for your lives. I've got a sore foot, so I'll start now. Good-bye, my hearties."

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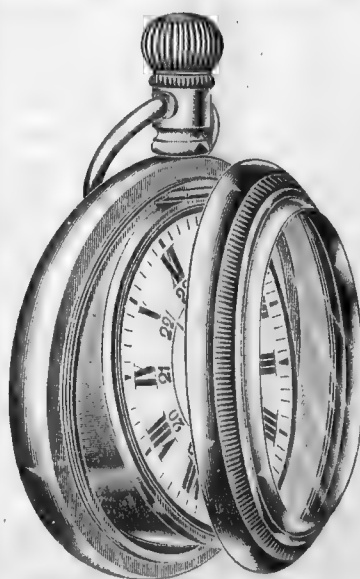
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WINNIPEG CANADA

Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

WINONA'S GREAT PICNIC

The following report has been received from A. A. Arnold, Secretary of Winona Union, No. 160:

One of the finest days which fickle nature has given us this season, was July 17, on which the members of Winona United Farmers of Alberta and their friends held their picnic. Sunshine, not too brilliant, tempered by a refreshing breeze and a freedom from mosquitoes were the necessary attributes enjoyed, which help to make such a day successful. The grounds had been prepared and the necessary arrangements made by a committee whose indefatigable efforts were the subject of congratulatory comment by all present. An ice-cream and lemonade stand, swings, tables, conveniently arranged and naturally sheltered for the reception and the disposal of the necessary eatables were some of the work of the above mentioned body. The race-track had been mowed, football ground

laid off and much work of a painstaking nature done to ensure the comfort of those present. Baseball, football, horse and foot racing and other competitions were provided for the amusement of those so interested. A wagon spotting competition was a much enjoyed feature.

Advocates of the theory of race suicide would for the once have seen contradictions to their theories, the babies and youngsters present being a fact much enjoyed and commented on. Columns have been written by abler pens on the necessity of such social gatherings as this, and the humblest student of psychology present must have felt the all-pervading air of good fellowship manifest. That it is one of the most imperative duties of the coming democracy to make possible and more frequent such gatherings as above is plainly evident, and one that will help to raise the toil-worn farmer and his fam-

ily from the drudges, which in many cases they now are, to citizens of that future commonwealth which shall have abolished race, creed and geographical limitations.

The last rays of the sun were shining when the company began to disperse, some to go home to the chores and bed, others, the devotees of the terpsichorean art, to woo for a few hours the pleasure of the dance. Closing cannot be done without mentioning the thanks due to that dynamic force which on the occasions as the above is plainly seen: The women of the West have no easy task, and it can only be attributed to the inherent goodness of heart that they provide the refreshments for those present in such plentitude and quality as was the case on July 17. Three cheers for the Ladies!

MAYERTHORPE FORGING AHEAD

One of our important Unions, Mayerthorpe, No. 539, is going ahead rapidly as may be judged from the latest letter sent in by the Secretary, as follows:

Since my last report Union Mayerthorpe, Alta., had another interesting meeting, in which eleven new members

joined, making twenty-five up till now. The indications are that our organization will be a power in this district in the not far-off future, as this neighborhood is well settled and most of the homesteaders are more or less progressive.

At the next meeting, dated for the 26th inst., we will have a debate. Resolved: That co-operation is more beneficial to the human family than competition. We expect a large crowd present.

SOME "RATTLING GOOD HUSTLERS" AT CEREAL

The big union at Cereal is still going ahead. A report from their secretary, J. E. Bergh, dated July 14, a very comprehensive report of the business done, is sent in. This union has secured an offer of 15 per cent. discount to members of the Union from a large lumber company and have approached other firms for sale tenders on lumber supply in order to create competition and secure the best terms. In spite of the success that this Union has achieved their secretary reports that the attendance at their meetings is not large. As he says, "Some farmers cannot afford to spend one night in the month to attend to their own business." This is literally true, and is found in far more cases than that of Cereal. It is time that the farmers woke up to the fact that if they are going to leave their business to be done by other people, they will have to pay and pay heavily for it, and that it will be to their benefit and the benefit of the country in general that they decide to get out and spend one night a month or as much more time as may be required and look after their own business. The secretary, however, has a few things to console us with. He says that there are some "rattling good hustlers" in the Union. This we can readily believe with the figures as to the growth of the Union in front of us. He states that they succeeded in getting a large reduction on formaline, likewise on their twine, which he remarks "would certainly have been a great deal higher if the U. F. A. had not been there with the goods." They have also made a good start with the Co operative Elevator proposition.

PRAIRIE DELL SENDS ANOTHER LIFT

We are again indebted to the members of Prairie Dell Union No 112 for a contribution to our Campaign Fund. This makes \$53 from this Union since the convention, or 35 per cent. of the total amount received this year. Where are our other Unions, have they forgotten the Campaign Fund, or is it that times are so much harder in other parts of the country than at Stavely? This latest contribution is part of the proceeds from the picnic on July 18 which proved a great success. The Union reports that in spite of the generous contributions to the Campaign Fund, they have plenty on hand to send two delegates to the convention at Lethbridge next year and then have a nice sum left over. Prairie Dell is not a large Union by any means, but they always manage to show a fair balance sheet and at the same time do a great deal of voluntary work, not only so far as the Central office is concerned, but among themselves, having assisted materially in every case where farmers in the district have met with misfortune. The following is a report of their picnic:

The Prairie Dell Picnic

On Friday, July 18, some four hundred people gathered on the west shore of Clear Lake to enjoy the day. Among those present were the first vice-president, J. Quinsey, of Noble, and Director J. H. Lennox, of Granum, each of whom gave an instructive and interesting address. Five complete baseball teams were present to compete for the prize, four games being played. A swimming contest, diving contest, small sports, horse races, a football game and dance completed the amusements. Some \$300 worth of refreshments were sold. The next day some sixty members and their families went berrying on the Little Bow. A large quantity of ice cream and other refreshments were consumed, and the berries being good, hundreds of quarts were picked, still leaving plenty for anyone who might come later. Everyone returned to their homes happy and socially improved.

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T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

sure to get bleached and a grade, at least, is sure to be lost.

Again, there is the problem of scarcity of hired help, and high wages to be taken into account, but it is astonishing what a couple of men and a good team will do in a day.

Then again, by stacking there is the saving of that grade, and to a man with a fair average crop this means quite a few dollars.

Lastly, there is the most important question of getting the stubble plowed in the Fall before freeze-up.

It is immaterial whether there is time to harrow or not, perhaps the furrow just as the plough left it, is better for holding the snow, and the frost will pulverize the soil.

Everyone knows that fall plowing produces better crops than land ploughed in the spring; besides, spring may open late, and wet weather may keep things back, so it is just as well not to take any chances.

And then there is that curse of Western Canada, the weeds. Fall plowing, with a thorough good disking and a couple of strokes with the harrows in the spring, will go a long way to eradicate this pest.

Therefore, we would strongly advise our readers to stack their grain this fall and not place themselves at the mercy of the thresherman or the vagaries of the weather man, and at the earliest possible moment get the plough going, even if you have to shift a few lines of stooks to get started.

HOW TO STOOK GRAIN

Looking over a few fields of grain this year one was struck by the want of method and apparent lack of purpose exhibited in the stooking of the grain.

The two principal objects served by stooking grain are first to allow the surplus moisture in the stalks to dry out, and second, to protect the grain during the process of drying out from the inclemency of the weather.

Stooks in this country are generally made in a round form, and should not consist of more than ten or a dozen sheaves at most; the old country style is for the sheaves to be placed against each other lengthways and from 8 to 10 sheaves on either side.

The majority of grain growers cap their stooks, that is they take a sheaf, sometimes two, and spreading out the head and butt, cover over as far as possible the heads of the sheaves in the standing stook.

To build a round stook, take a couple of sheaves, plant them firmly on the ground slightly leaning to each other, taking care that they will stand alone, then build the other sheaves around them.

A well-built stook will stand any ordinary wind and rain, but we have seen stooks put up that would scarcely stand themselves, let alone shelve off any rain-storm.

A great deal of time and trouble will be saved when stacking or threshing by seeing that the stooks are built in as straight a line as possible; this saves time otherwise lost by pulling your team in and out of the rows, and also saves your horseflesh, besides, if you are using a loader, it is imperative that the rows be straight in order to get the best results.

FIRST WHEAT TO REACH WINNIPEG

The first spring wheat of the season reached Winnipeg on August 6.

It was grown on the farm of J. Pol-roff, Morden, and was cut on Aug. 1.

It is from a field which will average 20 bushels to the acre, grades No. 1 Northern, and is of excellent quality.

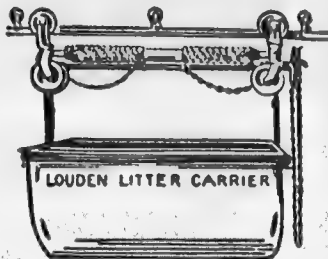
SEAGER WHEELER'S CROP DESTROYED

It is to be regretted that a severe hailstorm, passing over the Rosthern district, some three weeks ago, almost completely destroyed the crops of Seager Wheeler, well and favorably known for pure seed production.

The storm also destroyed the test plots of the different selected varieties on which Mr. Wheeler has been working for some time.

You need these "LOUDEN" Stable Equipments

They have been specially invented to make farming easier and more profitable. They take half the backache and drudgery out of farm work and show more of the labor-saving money-making side of it. Here are three stable equipments we want you to know about. They will solve some of those labour problems you have been worrying over lately



LOUDEN LITTER CARRIER

Simply eats up the drudgery! One pound pull on a chain lifts 40 lbs. in the box—a boy can hoist half a ton and run it with ease and speed from the barn to the yard or manure shed. Sanitary, too—all galvanized steel—no wood—and quite water tight. Saves time and labour and makes a clean, tidy barn.

For 47 Years the Leader

Free Barn Plans
Our Architectural Department will supply you with free barn plans if you are about to build or rebuild. No charge for this service.



SANITARY STEEL STALLS

An equipment that means comfort and cleanliness for your cows and profit to you. Made entirely of strong light tubular steel, easily and quickly installed and lasting. Allows freedom of movement and plenty of light and ventilation, thus ensuring contented cows—more and better milk—bigger profits.



COW-COMFORT STEEL STANCHIONS

Will make your cows happy—and profitable. These stanchions are strong and light in construction—simple to fasten and unfasten—giving perfect freedom and comfort, but perfectly secure. No crevices to harbor dirt or germs. Used by the most successful dairies in the country.

"LOUDEN"
Stable Equipments

You can't beat Louden Goods

Our New Catalogue
Illustrates and describes ever so many devices for money-making and labour-saving on farms. It will interest you—and it's yours for the asking.

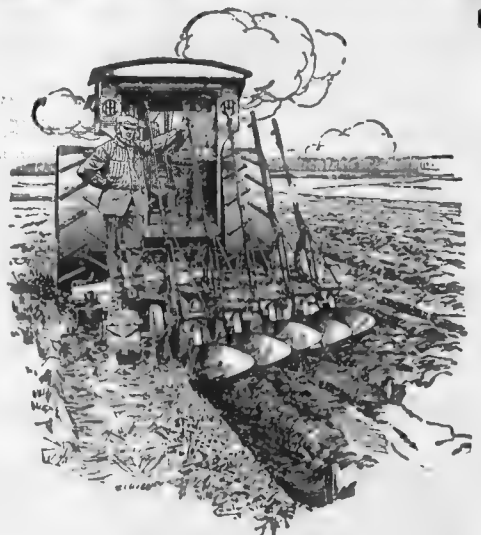
Louden Hardware Specialty Co. 515 Martin Ave., WINNIPEG

Oliver Plows Make Well-Plowed Fields

GOOD plowing consists of turning each particular soil to just the depth and in just the manner that soil requires. A well-plowed field has no air spaces between seed bed and subsoil. The plowing is deep enough to turn up fresh soil to be aerated and prepared for crop growing. The plow should break up and pulverize the soil as much as possible. These points are fully covered by the work of Oliver plows. Whether your soil be clay, gumbo or loam, gravelly or sandy, there is an Oliver plow made to turn it properly.

Oliver Plows Tractor-Gang or Horse-Drawn

are the result of fifty-seven years experience. Tractor-gangs are built up of 4, 5 and 6-base sections, flexibly joined, so that they follow the lay of the land and plow, rolling fields to an even depth. The bases are set or lifted easily while the plow is moving. The levers have double latches, allowing either or both hands to be used. A strong 18-inch rolling coulter can be set to lift the entire plow base over a stone or other obstruction. The platform gives the operator unrestricted passage to the lever controlling any base. The Oliver No. 1 gang plow is a horse-drawn plow, designed especially for use in Western Canadian fields. When plowing with an Oliver No. 1 gang the load is equalized at a point between the beams, which brings the draft strain equally on each beam. Four horses can work abreast, all of them walking on unplowed ground.

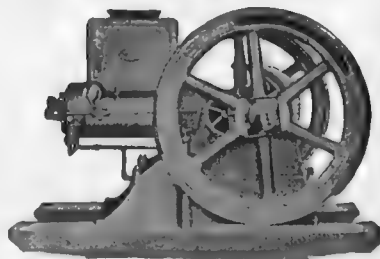


The I H C local agent will show these and many other advantages of Oliver plows, tractor-gang, horse-gang and walking. He will supply you with catalogues and literature, or, write the nearest branch house.

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WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Al.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

These plows are made at Hamilton, Ont.



Mr. Farmer!

This 7 H.P. Engine at \$197.50

Is the size you want to run the grain grinder, saw the wood and do the odd jobs around the place. The only engine without

any tin tanks sold direct to the farmer. Saves you time, worry and money. Sold you on just one condition: That of absolute satisfaction on a 30 days' free trial test; and we let you be the judge as to whether you should or should not keep it. If you haven't a copy of our big three-color catalog send for it today. It is a necessity to every farmer, as it illustrates only the "right goods at the right price," and we will guarantee to save you money. "FROM FACTORY TO FARMER"

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Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell and the life after death. 400 pages, only 25 cents postpaid. W. H. Law, 488 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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Heider

Heider eveners are best by every test. Used by thousands of farmers because they are mechanically perfect. Made of finest material. Work better and last longer than any other. The 2-horse Wagon Evener on wagon with hay loader makes haying easy. Can be used on any wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or implement with pole. We also manufacture complete line of plow eveners for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. Wagon doubletrees, single trees, neck yokes, etc.

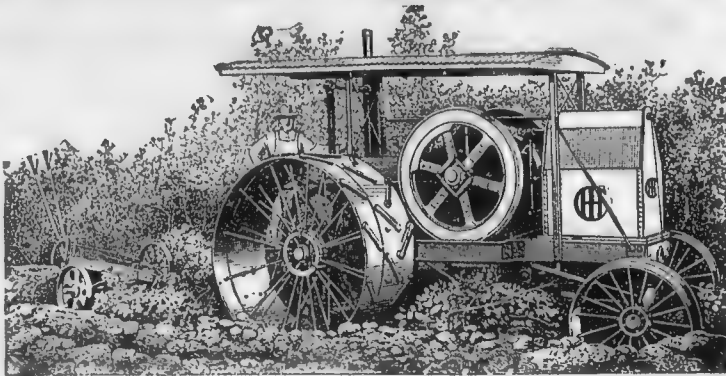
Ask Your Dealer for Heider eveners and don't experiment with a substitute. Write for our free catalogue. Address HEIDER MFG. CO., 285 Main St. Carroll, Iowa

Eveners

A Long List of Uses

THERE seems to be no limit to what the tractor can do. It is doing new things on farms every season. It appears to live on work and is not to be satisfied. Says a writer in a well-known farm journal, "Today tractors are being used for practically all of the operations on the farm with the exception of the corn planting and the last two cultivations of the same crop." Then he goes on to tell how one tractor on a 320-acre farm cuts down the number of horses needed from twelve to five.

The farmer who today carefully compares tractor-power and costly horse-power, and realizes the gross inefficiency of the horse, buys a tractor. And when he compares tractor records, construction, reputation and backing, he buys an



Whatever your needs—whether for plowing, seeding, harvesting, or drawing other field machines, hauling produce, threshing, shredding, grinding feed, sawing wood, etc., whether your farm is large or small—you will find a tractor for your work in the IHC line. IHC oil tractors are made in all approved styles and in 6-12, 7-15, 10-20, 12-25, 15-30, 25-45, and 30-60-horse power sizes. The IHC line also includes all styles of general purpose engines for farm, shop and mill, sizes from 1 to 50-horse power, operating on low and high grade fuel oils, gas and alcohol. See the IHC local agent for catalogues and full information, or, write the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
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I H C Oil Tractor

IHC tractors are built to meet all field difficulties, and are planned for endurance, strength, and the elimination of unnecessary weight. Simplicity of mechanism, ease of management, protection of parts from injury, and economy in fuel—every detail of construction and operation receives equal care. The result of building up to IHC standards is to be found on hundreds of farms in the satisfaction of as many IHC tractor owners.



Good Premiums for Early Shipment

The new crop movement will be rapid. As usual, "the early bird gets the worm." We are more than ever equipped and ready to serve you the coming season. We thank numerous patrons for the large patronage bestowed upon us last season.

Call us up for bids on grain for delivery by a certain date. It will pay you well to do so. Get our bids before consigning or selling elsewhere.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

(A. M. BLACKBURN)

(D. K. MILLS)

531 Grain Exchange

Telephone
Main 46

Winnipeg, Man.

Children in Bondage

Continued from Page 7

Little Slaves in the Cotton Mills

Despite precautions, facts and photographs have been secured that give ample corroboration to the statement that a majority of the workers in the cotton mills are under 16, and that the ages of them run down to 6 and 7. The girls are used as "spinners" for the most part—walking up and down between the spinning frames and knotting threads that break; and the boys are employed as "doffers"—for the replacement of empty bobbins with full ones.

The hours that these children work is well nigh incredible. Either they toil from six in the morning until six at night, or from six at night until six in the morning. In addition to this, the mills demand an extra half day's work on Saturday, in consequence of which the children that quit at six o'clock Saturday morning must return at noon. Taking out the time necessary for eating and journeying, it will be seen that the sleeping period cannot exceed four hours for the twenty-four.

It is also the truth that the day-shift is frequently asked to work two and three nights a week, so that there are days when the child works for seventeen hours at a stretch.

Amid such unremitting drudgery, such horror of monotony, how can there be talk of health, education, and intelligence?

It is in Pennsylvania, equally with the Virginias, that the glass factory still takes its toll of children as relentlessly as Juggernaut itself. The glare of the furnaces is like some giant burning glass upon the small boys, who sit over molds in a temperature of 100 degrees, turning out ten bottles a minute, or else run back and forth with trays. The hours are cruelly long; the day-shift of one week is the night shift of the next, and always, in addition to the glare and swelter, there are the myriad particles of glass dust that fill the air. Exhaustion stencils harsh lines in the face of the child worker, but none so deep as those of the glass house boy when he staggers from his inferno into the bitter air of an early winter morning.

Pennsylvania also enjoys the evil distinction of being the one state that still persists in exalting its coal mines above human rights. Journey through the anthracite coal regions, and the thing that first attracts are the boys that man the "breakers." They crouch on rude seats constructed above the chute that rushes the coal into the steel jaws of "breakers," and their duty is to pick out all pieces of stone and slate. For nine hours a day, at an average wage of seven cents an hour, they work in this cramped position amid clouds of dust, their one hope being that their hands will harden

sufficiently to ease the pain of cuts and bruises. A sombre note of tragedy is the one break in the monotony of it all. Now and then the stream of coal pauses for a moment, and some foolish youngster yields to the temptation to stand up in the chute and stretch his legs and arms. The machinery starts with a jerk, he falls, and that which is taken from the bloody jaws of the "breaker" bears resemblance to nothing human.

Year after year the Pennsylvania Legislature has been begged to raise the age limit for this employment to sixteen years, and always is the coal lobby powerful enough to continue its unholy purchase of children's lives for a weekly pittance.

Cannery Work, Not a Vacation Job

Than the canning industry, let it be stated with emphasis, there is no form of child labor that requires a more intense educational campaign. Public opinion, in the main, clings to the days when the good housewife put up her own fruit and vegetables, and persists in regarding the cannery as an opportunity for "pin money" and "picnics."

There is no greater lie, for the cannery has come to be a "high speed" industry, and little children are fed into its machinery as relentlessly as in cotton, silk or glass factories. In the first place, it is not a vacation job. Early in the spring the berry fields call for labor, during the summer months there are the vegetables, in the autumn come the cranberry bogs and the apples, and in the winter there are the oysters and the shrimps of the south. Poles, Italians and Bohemians—strays, families and whole colonies—are herded from state to state by the inevitable padrone, and no matter where it be, only infancy saves the child from participation in the drudgery.

It is when we consider New York, for instance, that we come upon an illustration of the "helpful decision." The laws of the Empire state forbid the employment of children under 14 in factories, but in 1905, the employing interests gained a ruling that a cannery shed was not a factory. As a consequence, the inspectors are compelled to sit idly by while mere babies toil day and night for a few cents per hour.

In the cannery the day-shift and the night-shift are one and the same. At midnight the family reels home, and at 4.30 in the morning, the children still drunk with sleep, the family trudges back to take up a new day of drudgery. Mere tots snip beans at a cent a pound, six-year-olds husk corn at three cents a bushel; and eight-year-old girls "cap" cans.

Snip! Snip! Snip! Until the fingers refuse to ply the knife, until the back aches like a tooth, until the tads fall asleep and tumble from their boxes, still clutching a bean in their little hands. Listen to this from a mere baby who had snipped beans from 4.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.:

"My fingers is broke," he sobbed, holding up a hand swollen out of shape. But, he confided, beans "wuz nothin' to peas," for during the pea season his mother and sister would come home every night at one and two o'clock "so sick they fell down and vomited."

Shrimp Picking Horrors

It is in the oyster and shrimp sheds of the Gulf Coast states, however, that canning reaches the acme of child labor horror. Here, in the winter months, we shall see many of the faces that we observed "up North" during the spring, summer and fall, for the padrones herd their Poles, Italians and Bohemians to new fields as a shepherd changes pasture.

Oyster shucking, however, is a genteel pastime compared with "shrimp picking," which, translated, means plucking off the shrimp's head. Other forms of child labor eat youth just as surely, but shrimp picking does it right before the eye. In the head of the shrimp, there is a certain corrosive substance so violent that it will even bite through shoe leather. Imagine, then, what it does to baby hands!

But, across this black expanse of misery, there beams a ray of hope: This same acid that gnaws the hands of little workers also perforates the cans, hence great activity and sudden interest in precautionary measures. Surely the tiny victims of the shrimp industry have a

Continued on Page 18



Why Not Try The Galloway?

I will let you try this wonderful Galloway engine on your own place absolutely free 30 days. I will save you \$50 to \$300 on the price of your engine.

I have a special proposition to the first ten men or more in every township by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine.

Therefore, before you make up your mind on this engine matter, write to me for my engine book and my best terms. No matter what engine you know about, make up your mind to be thoroughly acquainted with the Galloway engine, Galloway prices, Galloway plans, before you buy any engine of any make.

Remember, we make our engines by the thousands in our own great modern factories at Waterloo, Iowa. We charge only factory cost, plus one small profit, and exact cost of freight and duty. That's

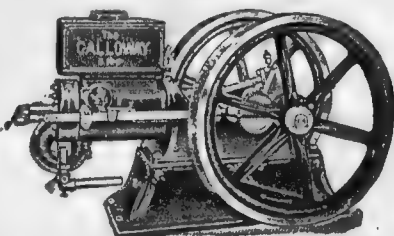
how we undersell anybody in Canada, and give you the top-notch of quality at the lowest prices. Believe me you will save a lot of money simply by seeing my engine book. There is every reason for writing me to-day, right when you are reading this ad. Two cents spent that way will put dollars in your pocket.

Write me to-day; say, "Galloway, give me your special proposition and free book."

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

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CAEW
"BAT"
PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC

AN EXPERT ECONOMIST

Griggs—"Don't you find it very expensive sending your wife and daughter to the seashore all summer?"

Briggs—"Yes, but I save money at that. You see they miss the summer bargain sales."

A WONDER

"He's one of our most successful financiers."

"That so? I didn't know he was rich."

"He isn't. But he's supporting a family of five on \$12 a week."

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 23, 1913)

Wheat.—An abnormally narrow range of prices, coupled with a small volume of business, made the wheat market an uninteresting affair this week.

There was little in conditions and circumstances surrounding wheat to attract outside attention. The principal sustaining power enjoyed by holders was the generally "Bullish" news from across the water. An item to attract general attention was a reduction of 110,000,000 in the Russian crop estimate by the officials in the Czar's country. Cable advices volunteer the opinion that the importing countries will be forced to continue as goodly purchasers of United States and Canadian wheat, owing to the rains in Russia, France, Argentine and Germany. Conditions across the line have not been as good as hoped for by growers as well as by "Bears" in the wheat market. Rains caused some sprouting in the shock and in many cases the grade has been lowered because of the frequent and heavy rains in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

In our own North-West some wheat has been cut, and of very good quality too, but there is still a great deal of grain that will require a week and some of it two weeks before it is ready for the harvester, with favorable weather. The cash demand is fair, but offerings are very small, with practically no feature in the market.

Oats.—Oats have been little traded in, but the general tone of the market has been weaker, in sympathy with the Americans, the close registering loss of almost one cent on the three option months. Chicago reports most news as rather "Bearish" in character. Threshings are under way in nearly all sections and new oats have commenced to arrive in the Northwestern markets, showing a good condition on the whole. Cash demand was better, the East taking hold more freely. Lower grades up easily a cent from last Saturday's close.

Barley.—Barley remains unchanged from a week ago. Practically nothing doing with receipts exceedingly small.

Flax.—During the closing days of the week, this grain has been steady, after the decline it experienced at the outset, the close registering losses of 3½ cents respectively on the October and December options. No doubt this decline can be attributed to exporters reselling. Receipts continue small, although greater than a year ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES						
Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May	No. 3 white oats, 2 cars, to arrive.....	40½	
August 19.....	89½	87½	93½	No. 3 white oats, 3 cars.....	40	
August 20.....	90	87½	93½	N.G., 1 car, b.b.....	36	
August 21.....	90½	88½	93½	No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....	38½	
August 22.....	90½	88½	93½	No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....	40	
August 23.....	90½	88½	93½	No. 2 rye, 1 car.....	65	
August 25.....	89½	87½	92½	No. 2 rye, 1 car, oaty.....	62½	
Oats—				No. 4 barley, 2 cars.....	66	
August 19.....	37½	35½	39½	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	66	
August 20.....	37½	36½	40	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	61	
August 21.....	37½	36½	40	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	65	
August 22.....	37½	36½	40	No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars.....	65	
August 23.....	37½	36½	40	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	70	
August 25.....	36½	35½	39½	N.G. barley, 1 car.....	60	
Flax—				N.G. barley, 1 car.....	65	
August 19.....	136½	135	...	Sample barley, 1 car.....	70½	
August 20.....	135½	134½	...	Sample barley, 2 cars.....	58½	
August 21.....	137½	136½	...	No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.51	
August 22.....	135½	134½	...	No. 1 small seed flax, 1 car.....	1.48½	
August 23.....	135½	134½	...			
August 25.....	135	134	...			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, August 23)

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
No. 1 hard, 1 car.....	90.00	89.00	88.00	87.00	86.00	85.00	84.00	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...
No. 1 hard, 1 car.....	90.00	89.00	88.00	87.00	86.00	85.00	84.00	36	35	35½	35	32	46	44	41	41	132	129	117	...
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 16 cars.....	88½	87½	86½	85½	84½	83½	82½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	89½	88½	87½	86½	85½	84½	83½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample, smutty.....	86½	85½	84½	83½	82½	81½	80½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	87½	86½	85½	84½	83½	82½	81½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	87½	86½	85½	84½	83½	82½	81½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	87½	86½	85½	84½	83½	82½	81½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 3 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	83½	82½	81½	80½	79½	78½	77½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 3 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	85½	84½	83½	82½	81½	80½	79½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
Rejected wheat, 1 car, out.....	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	84½	83½	82½	81½	80½	79½	78½	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No grade wheat, 1 car, tough.....	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No grade wheat, 1 car, heating.....	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car.....	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car.....	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
Winter wheat, 1 car, N.G.....	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
Winter wheat, 1 car, No. 2 H.....	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
Screenings, 1 car.....	13.00	12.00	11.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	36½	35½	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	131	118½	...
No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....	40½	39½	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...
No. 3 oats, 2 cars.....	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½	33½	32½	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...
1 car N.G., part heat.....	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½	33½	32½	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...
2 cars N.G., to run.....	39½	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½	33½	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...
1 car N.G., heat.....	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...
Sample oats, 1 car.....	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...
No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....	39½	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½	33½	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	36½	35½	34½	33½	32½	31½	30½	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	...

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from August 19 to August 25 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Aug. 19	94	93	87	80	72	67½	60	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	133	130	118	..
20	..	92½	87	80	72½	67½	60	36	35	35½	35	32	46	..	41	41	132	129	117	..
21	94	93	88½	80½	72½	68	60	36½	35	35½	35	32½	46	134	131	118½	..
22	94	93	88½	80½	72½	68	60	36½	35	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	134	132	129½	11½
23	94	93	88½	80½	72½	68	60	36	35	35½	35	32½	46	45	41½	41½	132½	129½	117	..
25	94½	93½	89	80½	72½	68½	60½	35½	35	35½	35	32½	45½	44½	41½	41½	132	129	117	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, AUGUST 25

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	94½	94½	..	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	22c	22c	23c
No. 2 Nor.....	93½	93½	..	Choice butcher steers and heifers.....	5.75-6.00	5.50-5.75	5.00-6.00	No. 1 dairy.....	18c-20c	18c-20c	20c
No. 3 Nor.....	89	88	98½	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers.....	5.00-5.75	5.00-5.75	5.00-6.00	Good round lots.....	17c-18c	17c-18c	18c-20c
No. 4.....	80½	80	89½	Best fat cows.....	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	79½	79	73½	Medium cows.....	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.25-4.75	Candled.....	22c-23c	22c-23c	22c
No. 6.....	68½	67½	62½	Common cows.....	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	Potatoes			
Feed.....	60½	60	..	Best bulls.....	2.75-3.25	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	New, per bushel.....	50c	60c	60c
Cash Oats				Medium and Com'n bulls.....	4.00-4.25	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....	35½	35½	42	Choice veal calves.....	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	2.75-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat).....	30c	30c	27c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves.....	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat).....	25c	25c	24c
No. 3.....	45½	46	50	Best milkers and spring ers (each).....	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs).....	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.60
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each).....	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.....	132	136	170	Hogs				No. 1 Red Top.....	\$10	\$9	\$13
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs.....	\$9.25	\$9.25	8.75-9.00	No. 1 Upland.....	80	88	\$11
October.....	89½	90½	93½	Heavy hogs.....	\$7.00-7.25	7.00-7.50	5.00-6.50	No. 1 Timothy.....	\$14	\$14	\$16-\$18
December.....	87½	88½	90½	Stags.....	\$5.00	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.50				
May.....	92½	93½	..	Sheep and Lambs							
Oat Futures				Choice lambs.....	6.50-7.00	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00				
October.....	36½	37½	35½	Best killing sheep.....	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.00	5.00				
December.....	35½	36½	..								
May.....	39½	40½	..								
Flax Futures											
October.....	135	138½	160								
December.....	134	137½	..								

of easier American cables, and the better Canadian weather, and prices were lower.

Russian offers are increasing and are larger to the Continent, but still very steady to the United Kingdom. Later there was further pressure on expectations of large American shipments, as indicated by Bradstreet, and private reports of better weather in France and Germany. Just before the close some covering developed on the scarcity of offers of old Manitoba and steady offers of American winters, and these served to check the decline. Market closed steady.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

(Fort William, August 22, 1913)			
Wheat—	1913	1912	
1 Hard . . .	3,552.10	931.00	
1 Nor. . .	104,015.20	62,674.30	
2 Nor. . .	155,089.30	223,345.50	
3 Nor. . .	367,169.00	303,530.40	
No. 4 . . .	211,665.40	211,947.10	
Others . . .	525,955.36	215,450.10	
		No. 5 . . .	2,014,531.30
This week . .	1,367,477.16	Others . .	2,014,531.30
Last week . .	1,675,560.26	This week . .	3,032,410.50
		Last week . .	3,445,534.50
Decrease . . .	308,083.10	Decrease . .	413,124.00

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATE ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COMPANY, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 23tf

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 21tf

A CARLOAD OF YOUNG SHORTHORN grade females. Registered Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 34tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE—1 BOAR, 1 sow, 4 months old. Safe delivery guaranteed. B. Farmer, Waterfield, Sask. 34-2

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BERK- shires—Large March litters from prize winners in East and West. April litter, Ontario bred by Toronto Champion bear. Pairs and trios not akin. A yearling show boar, litter-brother to my first-prize sow last Brandon Winter Fair. Shorthorns—six choice young bulls, richly bred for milk and beef. Leicester sheep—champions over all. Everything priced right, money back, return charges paid, if not satisfied. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

YORKSHIRES, YOUNG STOCK. HOL- steins. Car young mature Shorthorn grade cows, fresh Oct. and Nov., one hundred each. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 35-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE—COLE- man and Son, Redvers, Sask. 30-6

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18tf

BUTTER BROS., REDVERS, SASK., BREED- ers of Pure-bred Yorkshire Swine. 28-13

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 34-7

DOGS

WANTED—TWO GOOD FOXHOUNDS. E. Probert, Denisville, Alta.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DE CLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant lice killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

SHEEP

350 EWES FOR SALE AT \$6 EACH, ALSO 6 Shropshire Rams. Apply W. Brazil, Sr., Nakamun P.O., near Slon, Alta. 33-3

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—30 H.P. AVERY UNDER- mounted Traction Engine. 22 H.P. Buffalo Pitts Traction Engine. 36-62 Avery Separator, Hart Wing Carriers and all attachments. 36-58 J. I. Case Steel Separator, complete, only run part of one season. The above will be sold cheap to wind up an estate. For further particulars apply A. W. Fleming, Obaton, Alta. 32-4

FOR SALE—TWENTY H.P. TRACTOR, Cockshutt plows, Aultman-Taylor separator, blower, feeder. Twelve hundred, third cash. Genuine snap. Wm. Putnam, Gros Ventre, Alta.

FOR SALE—STEWART SHEAF LOADER. Only run ten days. Will be sold cheap. R. A. Brodie, Pierson, Man. 35-2

FARM HELP

GAS ENGINEER WANTS POSITION. Threshing or plowing. Can commence any time. State make of engine. Box 65 Mrytle, Man. 35-2

FARM LANDS AND EXCHANGE

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE— Stock and grain farm. Two barns, house, portable granaries, horses, cattle, implements. Large summerfallow thereon. Charles Taylor, Audrey, ask. 33-3

MISCELLANEOUS

MILLING OATS WANTED — HIGHEST price paid. Send sample. No delay. Drying plant in connection. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00). f.o.b. Binfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

FENCE POSTS

LARGE SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS. Write for prices. F. J. Bossey, Solsqua, B.C. 34-10

ROUND CEDAR POSTS. BIG SAVING. Write D. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 31-6

SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE in car lots. C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 33-6

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20tf

BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE Scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 34-13

Children in Bondage

Continued from Page 16

right to say each night, "God bless the cans!"

Poor, pathetic mites! Many of them four and five years old! And in states where the laws are precise for the protection of the infant oyster and the young shrimp.

Thanksgiving (!) Cranberries

Nor may the cranberry—Thanksgiving joy—escape the shame that stains the shrimp, the oyster, the fruit and the vegetable. As one stands amid the marshes of New Jersey, watching a creeping army of men, women and children strip the vines of their fruit, there is evident the same hopelessness, helplessness, and misery. Each year the tenements of Philadelphia pour their hundreds into the cranberry bogs. A padrone herds them and drives them, and not even Legree, in his day of glory, ever exercised more autocratic power over human beings. He charges his victims double railroad fare, operates a commissary at which his herd must buy bad food at exorbitant prices; and, as a final gouge, exacts money "presents" at the end of the season.

Children as young as five are in the army that the padrone herds across the bogs from dawn to dusk, for there is the fear of frost; and what is human health in comparison with a perishable crop?

When night comes, and the tired wretches are allowed to take swollen hands and aching knees to bed, what then? For their housing there are rudely-built barracks with rooms five and one-half by six and one-half. A four-foot bunk occupies half the space, under which are the mattresses for the children, and this one room, filled with flies and mosquitoes, serves for the cooking, eating and sleeping of an entire family.

Sickening Housing Conditions

Evil housing conditions, such as would shame a tenement, characterize the entire canning industry. Whether New Jersey, New York, Delaware or the Gulf Coast states, there is the same emphasis on squalor. Rude barracks, rough sheds, old box cars, ruined carriage houses—anything seems to be regarded as "good enough" for the canning families. Delaware, however, holds the record with a chicken coop converted into a dwelling for seventeen children and five adults.

This, by way of illustration, from the report of New York's commissioner of labor on canneries: "The surrounding grounds were frequently littered with filth, while the shanties and dormitories were so thoroughly congested that at times families of from six to ten members were compelled to live, sleep, and eat in a single room."

LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LORDS

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking mainly in Welsh at Carnarvon, to an enthusiastic audience of 10,000 of his countrymen, made a brilliant attack on the revolutionary policy of the Lords, declaring that there was a deliberate conspiracy to thwart democratic government by denying a mandate for every Liberal Bill and assuming it for every Tory measure. The Parliamentary system was disintegrated and made futile when a Liberal Prime Minister had to go round to Belgrave, like a grocer's boy, and ask the butler what orders my lords had for the day. Every Tory measure was escorted politely to the Palace of the King, every Liberal measure was scowled at as a

plebeian intruder in an aristocratic drawing-room. The Lords were now inciting to violence against the Liberal Acts—forgetting that they were giving the signal for a people's defiance of the Acts they hated, such as Enclosure and Game Laws. The Chancellor devoted one sentence only to the reform of the House of Lords. The present House, he said, must be abolished, and there would be a new Second Chamber, in which "all parties, all sections, all creeds" would have "equal treatment." But the Liberal trouble is that if this House of All the Virtues is set up, it becomes a rival to the House of Commons.—The Nation.

BRITISH COMMONS ADJOURNS

(Free Press Special Cable Service)

London, Aug. 20.—Deep regret for the recent Balkan war and hope for the permanence of the peace pact at Bucharest, was the keynote of the King's speech read by the Lord Chancellor at noon today, adjourning the British Parliament until November 3. The King also expressed extreme gratification at the amicable co-operation of the great powers in the Balkan negotiations. The session terminating is known officially as III. George V.

The Irish and Welsh bills will go on the calendar of the Commons again next year. The Commons passed for the first time a bill abolishing the present system of plural voting whereby those qualified to vote for members of parliament may vote in every constituency where they hold land. This was also rejected by the Lords.

Woman suffrage failed of enactment for the third time in three years. According to Lloyd George this action is due entirely to the "organized lunacy" of the militants. Early in the session the "cat and mouse" act was passed. As a cure for militancy it has proved a failure and the general antagonism is so bitter that it may be repealed next year.

The closing was marked by the usual stately scenes. The Commons, headed by the speaker and escorted by the usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar of the Lords to hear the reading of the King's message and the list of bills receiving his favor.

GRAIN COMMISSION'S SESSIONS

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada will hold a sitting at City Hall, Winnipeg, Man., on Wednesday, the third day of September, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to hear the following, in which you are interested:

- 1—Claim of Taylor Milling Company against London Guarantee and Accident Company, re default of Royal Grain Company.
- 2—Claim of D. W. Coulter against London Guarantee and Accident Company, re default of Royal Grain Company.
- 3—Claim of G. B. McKay against London Guarantee and Accident Company, re default of Royal Grain Company.
- 4—Rules and regulations for country elevators.
- 5—Rules and regulations for Special Binning in country elevators.
- 6—Rules and regulations re Car Order Book.
- 7—Tariff for terminal elevators for year 1913-14.
- 8—Canvas and other separations in steamers, and their relation to Bills of Lading.
- 9—Claim of K. B. Stoddart and Company vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
- 10—Claim of E. R. Wayland vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.



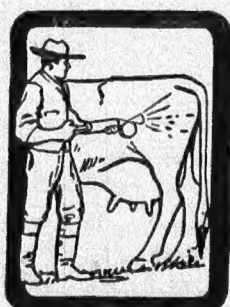
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"Fly Chaser"

is a thoroughly tried and tested fly repellent for use on cows, horses, dogs and cats, and rids barns, stables and poultry houses of flies. PRATTS "Fly Chaser" will keep the flies off your cattle. If it doesn't, it won't cost you a cent. It will relieve your tortured work-horse or your nervous, high-strung driving horse.

Spray your stables and chicken roosts frequently. Its disinfecting properties will insure pure, sanitary quarters for your live stock and poultry.

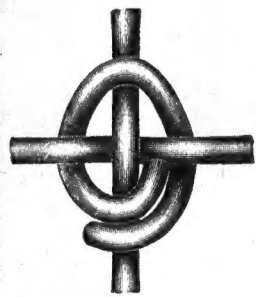
"Your Money Back if It Fails."



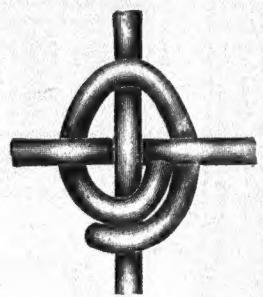
Try "Fly Chaser" to kill caterpillars on your trees. At your dealer's, \$1.00, 60c and 35c. PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited, TORONTO 3-3

SPECIAL CUT PRICE

ON ALL STYLES



SARNIA WIRE FENCE



"DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM"

FREIGHT PREPAID

THE SARNIA FENCE CO., LIMITED - - SARNIA, ONT.

The enthusiastic support given our "Direct from Factory to Farm" policy of selling wire fence this year has been greater than ever. We have been again compelled to increase the enormous capacity of our plant and today our plant has a capacity equal to that of any other four fence companies in Canada. Increasing our capacity has lowered our cost of manufacturing, and in line with our policy of selling the Farmers of Canada their fence at the lowest possible cost, we are reducing our prices 2c per rod in the face of a large increase in the cost of our raw material. By comparing our present prices with the cost of plain galvanized wire you will see that they would not leave us a living profit under normal conditions. We have on hand just 2000 tons of raw material and finished fence that we can sell at this special price and it will be to your interest to place your order at once and make sure of getting your fence at these special prices.

Remember the agent or dealer wants you to purchase from him a fence on which he can make a commission, and makes claims of quality in an attempt to account for the tremendous difference between his price and ours. Fifty thousand Ontario farmers purchased over one thousand carloads of SARNIA FENCE during 1913, and every one of them stand ready to tell you that it is the most perfectly woven fence they ever used.

We know that our Direct from Factory to Farm method is such a dollar saving proposition that we fearlessly publish our prices which include freight prepaid by us to your nearest railroad station. Stop for one moment, and think what price you were compelled to pay for fence before the Sarnia Fence Company came into the field, and in recalling the old prices you would not need to draw very much upon your imagination to know where the price of fence would go if the Sarnia Fence Company could be gotten rid of. We want your orders whether for one bale or a carload, and we sell all our fence with the guarantee your money back, and we pay freight both ways if dissatisfied.

GUARANTEE---If you find for any reason that the fence received of us is not of the best hard steel wire, the best galvanizing, the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it to us. We will pay freight both ways and refund your money.

The Prices are Special and Not Permanent=====Place Your Orders at Once

WE SET THE PRICE. OTHERS DE- VOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.							CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EX- PENSE AND YOU GET THE BENE- FIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.															
Price Less than carload in Manitoba	Price Carload or over in Manitoba	Price Less than carload in Saskatchewan	Price Carload or over in Saskatchewan	Price Less than carload in Alberta	Price Carload or over in Alberta	Price Less than carload in Manitoba	Price Carload or over in Manitoba	Price Less than carload in Saskatchewan	Price Carload or over in Saskatchewan	Price Less than carload in Alberta	Price Carload or over in Alberta											
5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid							21c	19c	23c	21c	25c	22c	9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid				37c	35c	42c	37c	45c	40c
6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, weight per rod, 7½ lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid							24c	22c	27c	25c	29c	26c	10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 4¼, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per rod 13½ lbs. per rod, freight prepaid				41c	39c	46c	41c	50c	44c
7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid							27c	25c	31c	27c	33c	30c	7-26 HOG FENCE, Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 0 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9. Filling No. 12 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 4¼, 5½, 6½ Weight per rod 6½ lbs., per rod freight prepaid				21c	19c	25c	22c	27c	24c
7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod, 9 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid							28c	26c	32c	28c	34c	31c	15-50-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 15 line wires 50 in. high, 24 stays of the rod, top and bottom No. 9, Filling 12 Hard Steel wire, spacing 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7 Weight 12 lbs. Price per rod freight paid				41c	39c	46c	41c	49c	44c
8-34 SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 4¼, 5½, 6, 8. Weight per rod, 10 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid							31c	29c	35c	31c	38c	34c	WALK GATE 3½ x 48 Freight paid....				\$3.00	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.00
8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid							33c	31c	37c	33c	40c	35c	FARM GATE, 12x48 Freight paid.....				4.50	4.25	4.75	4.50	5.00	4.50
8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod freight prepaid							34c	32c	38c	34c	41c	36c	FARM GATE, 13x48 Freight prepaid....				4.75	4.50	5.00	4.75	5.25	4.70
9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod freight pre- paid							34c	32c	38c	34c	41c	36c	FARM GATE, 14x48, freight paid.....				5.00	4.75	5.25	5.00	5.50	5.00
													FARM GATE, 16x48 Freight paid.....				5.25	5.00	5.50	5.25	5.75	5.25
													STAPLES GALVANIZED 1¼ in per box of 25 lbs., freight paid				1.00	.90	1.10	.90	1.10	.90
													BRACE WIRE No. 9 Soft, per coil 25 lbs. freight paid				1.00	.90	1.10	.90	1.10	.90
													BARBED WIRE GALVANIZED, Two point, per spool of 80 rods, freight paid..				3.10	2.75	3.20	2.80	3.40	2.80
													STRETCHER, All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer, the best stretcher made at any price, freight paid				8.75	8.00	9.00	8.75	9.00	8.25

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2-page spread
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The Guide issue
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The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

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CALGARY, ALTA.